MARCH.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,
CONTAINING
Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies Steam Boats and Dak Companies, Parkins and 'Transit Companies; the Routes to the principal towns of Northern, Central, Eastern and Western India, &c.
WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed and Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.
PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 12,575—New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, MARCH 27, 1889.

CUTLER, PALMER'S WHISKIES.
OLD, MATURE AND EXCELLENT.
Note the names, and try one or other of the brands.

	Prices from
Old Vatted Glenlivet and Special Reserve..	Rs. 21 to Rs. 29-12 per doz. bottles
"Heart Bottle Whisky"—Scotch	
"Napier Johnstone"—Square Bottle ...	
"Glentromie"	
"Cutler, Palmer's Finest Irish"	

Examine cork, label, and capsule—of all Retailers.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	Friday. 1889.
ML ORIENTAL ..	5500	1000	E. Stewart	29th Mar
* ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne.	29th ,,
BL PEKIN	3930	600	P Harris.....	5th Apr.
† SIAM	3941	500	H. T. Weighell ..	12th ,,
BL KAISER-I-HIND	6029	700	E. F. Briscoe	19th ,,
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	26th ,,
BL GANGES.....	4206	800	T. J. Alderton	3rd May.
† SIAM	3941	500	H. T. Weighell ..	10th ,,
BL PENINSULAR.	5500	1000	H. Wyatt	17th ,,
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne..	24st ,,

The steamers marked B L proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhp there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.
The steamer marked ML proceeds direct to Marseilles and London. Passengers for Brindisi change steamers at Aden.
* This vessel proceeds to Aden only.
In addition to the above, the following special steamers will be despatched to London, calling at Marseilles and early application for accommodation is advisable.

Vessel.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	On 1889.
BOKHARA.....	2955	500	W. J. Nantes..	30th Apr.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.
A steam-barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p. m., on the day of sailing, to convey passengers on board.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P,	Captain.	On 1889.
CLYDE.....	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt.....	28th Mar
PESHAWUR	3927	600	L. H. Moule....	11th Apr.
SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D. Worcester.	25th ,,

In addition to the above a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan direct, every fortnight.
For further particulars, apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 9th March, 1889.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA.
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES, and from GENOA on dates given below.
FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.
Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.
The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE.

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
R. RUBATTINO ...	5.000	800	1st Apr. '89.	1st May 1889
SINGAPORE	5.000	800	20th Apr. '89.	20th May ,,
D. BALDUINO....	5,000	800	10th May '89.	10th June ,,
MANILLA	5,000	800	1st June '89.	1st July ,,

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK including Railway Journey *viâ* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.
European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail.
BORMIDA.....	On the 8th April, 1889.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 10th Mar. 1889.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
AMPHITRITE ..	L. Lemesich.....	4,600	650	5th April.
IMPERATOR....	C. Bechtinger..	4,600	650	5th May.
bPOSEIDON	S. Mersa.....	4,600	650	25th May.
ORION	B. Vidos.....	3,300	550	5th June.

b This steamer will not call at Brindisi.
A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
O TRIESTE OR BRINDISI...	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.
Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.
Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 22nd and BRINDISI on the 24th, of each month.
Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAMERS TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
PANDORA	G. Costanzo ...	3,500	550	10th May.

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowa, Suakin, Jeddah, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
ORION	Vidos	3,500	550	14th April.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.
For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 21st March, 1889.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY.
FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE s. s. LA BOURDONNAIS will LEAVE BOMBAY on the 12th April, 1889, at 3 p. m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN, in connection with the Australian steamer Homeward bound, and the steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.
RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six, and nine months, delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.
THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.
A Steam Launch will leave the Apollo Bunder, at 1 p.m., on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on Board.

A. SIMEON, Agent,
29, Esplanade Road.

THE CITY LINE s.s. "CITY of EDINBURGH" has ARRIVED from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, and is DISCHARGING in the Prince's Dock. CONSIGNEES are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our Countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their Goods without delay.
Matches, Oil, Acids, and other Inflammable Articles must be removed as they are landed, failing which they will be exposed at Consignees' risk and subject to removal to the combustible shed at their expense.
Unless boats are sent alongside without delay to take delivery of packages exceeding in weight 30 cwt., they will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of the Consignees.
Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all claims for damage must be adjusted by Steamer's Surveyor before the Goods are removed from the landing shed. The Undersigned decline all responsibility in respect of Goods removed to the unclaimed warehouse. All claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.
Captain CLARK will attend every morning to survey damages, &c.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 23rd March, 1889.

CANADIAN PACIFIC STEAMSHIP & RAILWAY COMPANIES.

FULL information as to this route from Hongkong to Canada, America, and Europe, may be obtained from the Undersigned who have been appointed Sub-Agents in Bombay, and will quote rates or Passage and Freight.

EWART LATHAM, & Co.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST PORTS.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 27th March, at noon, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Cutch Mandvie *en route*, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SATARA," 1,301 tons, at 11 a.m., on 31st March, after arrival of Outward English Mail, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CHANDA," 2,022 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 28th March, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "BAGHDAD," 1,271 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, 17th April, at 9 a.m.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "KERBELA," 1,978 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 6th April.

FOR MARMAGAO DIRECT.

THE S. S. "BUSHEER," 862 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 30th March.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 23th March, 1889. Agents.

ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION, Limited.
ADVANCES made on approved Personal Security at moderate interest, repayable by convenient instalments in connection with Policies in the Oriental Life Office.
For Prospectuses, Proposal Forms, and further particulars, apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Managing Director.
Albert Building, Bombay.

WATERBURY WATCHES.

New styles arriving. Old style reduced in price.

SERIES "E"—OR LONG WIND. Owing to a large expenditure on plant, which increases the daily output, these watches can now be retailed at Rs. 2 less than formerly.
Rs. 6-8 Rs. 6-8

SERIES "J"—IMPROVED GENT'S WATCH, Short wind, Stem set, Seconds hand, Jewelled, Gilt three-quarter plate, back Ratchet, Dust-proof case, quick-train visible movement, duplex escapement.
Rs. 13-0 Rs 13-0

The finest watch ever produced for the money.

SERIES "L"—SMALL SIZED LADIES' WATCH, Short wind, Stem set, Jewelled, Quick train, Gilt ¾ plate, back Ratchet, Dust-proof case, visible movement, duplex escapement.
Rs. 13-0 Rs. 13-0

A good timekeeper, attractive appearance, sure to please.
The reputation already gained for Waterbury Watches will be sufficient to assure intending purchasers that those of new make are all they are stated to be.

All watches are guaranteed for two years.

Series "J" and Series "L" will be ready for issue on the 15th April. Orders should be sent at once so as to secure early delivery. Series "E" supplied by return of post at reduced rate.
Address orders to

WATERBURY,
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, OR ALLAHABAD,
OR TO SOUNDY AND CO., LD.
Trade terms on application.

"HOMEWARD BOUND"
NEUBERG'S
CELEBRATED
"FLOR DE JAVA" CIGARS

NOT to be confounded with so-called Javas obtaining elsewhere. These are the

ONLY ORIGINAL
"Flor de Javas."

FREE DRAUGHT,
IMPROVED SHAPE,
SPLENDID CONDITION.

COQUETAS, per 1,000, Rs. 30 ; per 100 Rs. 3-8
TRABUCOS, „ „ 35 ; „ „ 4-0
ROYALS, „ „ 40 ; „ „ 4-8

SPECIAL LIGHT WEIGHTS FOR "HOME" CONSUMPTION.

Possessing the peculiarly distinctive character of the HAVANNA, with its accompanying FLAVOUR and BOUQUET, they will recommend themselves to smokers desirous of a mild, free, and fragrant Cigar.

Samples Forwarded on Application.

"KAISERS"
MY LATEST NOVELTY IN CIGARS.
Rs. 5 per box of 50.

REAL HAVANNAH CIGARS.
By direct Importation.
A FRESH AND SPECIALLY SELECTED SHIPMENT JUST TO HAND.

J. NEUBERG,
5, *MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.*

£ 6,582,529
Has been paid in claims by the
QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY
Since its Establishment
in
1857.
KILLICK, NIXON & Co., General Agents.
J. H. SYMINGTON, Secretary.

BOMBAY GAZETTE DAILY, Rs. 48 for one year, 25 for 6 months, 13 for 3 months, Re. 1 per month, in advance postage extra.

TREACHER'S
HIGHLAND MALT WHISKY
Rs. 24 per doz.

Has met with Great Approval.
Many Testimonials have been received as to its Superior Quality.
It is now supplied to a Large Number of Messes and Clubs.
The production of one of the Oldest and Largest Distilleries in the Highlands.
Has a Fine, Full, Mellow Flavour, and an Agreeable Odour.
The Whisky for Connoisseurs.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

HEART-LABELLED OLD COGNAC BRANDY
Rs. 37 per dozen.

Celebrated for its Fine Bouquet and Delicate Flavour.
Of Great Age and Guaranteed Purity.
It possesses all the Characteristics of a Superior Cognac, fully matured by age.
Is a Great Favourite with the Public.
Has taken rank with the Best Brands.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

NAPIER JOHNSTONE,

WE ARE IMPORTING DIRECT FROM
THE SPANISH WINE CO.
THE following Superior SHERRIES and PORT :—

JEREZ COMPETIDOR .....per doz. Rs. 22.
JEREZ FAVORITO.....per doz. Rs. 37-8.
VINO DE OPORTO .....per doz. Rs. 21.

The above are ENTIRELY FREE from ADDED ALCOHOL and are ABSOLUTELY PURE, and besides being in high favour in Europe, are strongly recommended by those who appreciate a Good, Sound Wine.

SOLE AGENTS :
KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

HELMETS! "FOR ALL OCCASIONS."
GENT.'S AND LADIES'. HELMETS!!
THE IMPROVED CONSOLIDATED BODY.
Perfectly Ventilated, very Light, and a thorough Protection.
From Rs. 12 to Rs. 20.

NEW SHAPE!! Extra Light LADIES' TERAI HATS.

HOAR & CO., { HATTERS, &c., } BOMBAY.

BLANDY'S PURE MADEIRAS.

MADEIRAS are fast regaining their old time popularity ! !
MADEIRAS being rich in fruit salts are known to be most digestible Wines ! !
MADEIRAS are recommended by the Faculty for therapeutic purposes ! !

BLANDY'S MADEIRAS :

"VERY SUPERIOR." .....Rs.	20 0	"LONDON PARTICULARS." .....Rs.	30 0
"PALE DRY." ..... „	22 0	"RICH OLD BOAL." ..... „	38 8
"SPECIALLY SELECTED." ..... „	24 0	"VERY DRY OLD SERCIAL." ..... „	43 0
"EAST INDIA." ..... „	30 0	"GRAND OLD CAMA DE LOEOS."... „	50 0

SAMPLE BOTTLES FORWARDED ON APPLICATION.
Full particulars, Prices, and Terms from
R. RAMCHANDRA AND CO., Apollo House, Fort, Bombay,
SOLE AGENTS FOR THE PRESIDENCY.

A., L. & W.'S
FASHIONABLE COLLARS,
PURE IRISH LINEN, THREE-FOLD THROUGHOUT.
"THE WIMBLEDON."

"THE SHAKESPEARE." | "THE ALDERSHOT."
"THE GUARDS." | "THE PALL MALL."
"THE PYRMONT." | "THE NEW DUX."

"THE WEST END," &c., &c., &c.
Rs. 7-8 per dozen.

"The Wimbledon" Collar is the very latest shape now worn at Home, and is made to our special Order for Eastern wear.
Our Illustrated Catalogue will be forwarded on application.

ASQUITH, LORD & WHITMORE,
THE WELL-KNOWN SHIRT-MAKERS,
BOMBAY.
ESTD. 1870. ESTD. 1870.

BY APPOINTMENT TO
H. E. LORD REAY,
H. R. H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT,
AND THE
VICEROY OF INDIA.
P. VUCCINO & CO.,
PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS,
58, MEADOW STREET, FORT.
STUDIO OPEN FOR PORTRAITURE
from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LD.,
WATCH MANUFACTURERS, &C.,
OF BOMBAY AND POONA.

SEND their WATCHES, at their risk, for their net value by V. P. Post all over India and Burma, and to ensure every satisfaction to the purchaser they offer the option of exchanging the Watch if not approved of, provided it is returned within two days of its receipt. The Watches specially recommended by Mr. MARCKS personally from their enormous stock are the following :—

Each Watch is supplied in a Case with Spare Glass and Main spring :—

	Rs.
The Popular Watch, good value, goes well, Keyless, Crystal face.....	15
The Keyless Lever, medium size Watch do. do.	22
The Celebrated "Campaign Watch," sound Lever, Crystal-faced, as used by hundreds of Officers	35
The Keyless Lever Crystal-faced Watch, excellent in performance	50
The same works in Hunting case.....	60
The finest, strongest Keyless Lever Railway Watch, 2-inch diameter, in substantial Silver case	85
The Half Chronometer Silver Crystal-faced Watch, warranted maximum variation 1 minute per month...	140
The Gold Half Chronometer, a durable Watch with Crystal front	250
The same as foregoing, in Hunting case	280
The highest class of Chronometer Keyless Watch, in very heavy Gold Crystal case, maximum variation ¼ minute per month	375
The same as foregoing, in very heavy Hunting Gold case.....	420

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD
BOMBAY, 43, Esplanade Road. POONA, 1, East Street.

TOYS! TOYS!! TOYS!!!
CLEARANCE SALE.
Must be sold to make room for Fresh Consignments of Goods
A LARGE SELECTION OF TOYS.
NO REASONABLE OFFER REFUSED.
FOR A FEW DAYS ONLY.

NOTE ADDRESS.—
NEW WAREHOUSE OF
COOPER, MADON & Co., LD.,
CHURCH GATE STREET, OPPOSITE THE CATHEDRAL,
BOMBAY.

PILSENER BEER
KAISER BREWERY
BECK & CO., BREMEN ("KEY" MARK).
THE LIGHTEST, PUREST, AND MOST WHOLESOME IN THE MARKET.
First Prize, Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition, 1876.
Highest Diploma and Silver Medal, Calcutta, 1883-84.
In Excellent Condition. Fresh Supplies always available.
Rs. 22 per case of 4 dozen quarts. Rs. 31 per case of 8 dozen pints.
N.B.—Please see that the words "KAISER BREWERY BECK & Co." are on the labe without which none are from this celebrated Brewery.

OLDEMEYER & HADENFELDT, CALCUTTA,
GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL AND BOMBAY PRESIDENCIES AND UPPER INDIA.

GLADE & CO., BOMBAY.
AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.
DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE OOMRIGAR, SUB-AGENT.
Up-country Orders must be accompanied by Remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.
Special Terms granted to Clubs and Messes and discount to the Trade.

THE
HOME-GOING SEASON, 1889.

THORPE AND CO.,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

HAVE a LARGE CHOICE of USEFUL REQUISITES for TRAVELLERS by SEA or LAND, priced moderately for Cash.

	Rs. a.	Rs. a
Deck Suits for Morning Wear...	8 0	to 16 8
Travelling Suits.....	30 0	to 35 0
Warm Suits Cheviot, &c.	45 0	to 55 0
Warm Overcoats or Ulsters	48 0	to 55 0
Best White Shirt Bands.....	each	4 4
Do. do. Collars	„	4 8
Best Oxford do.	„	5 0
Best Flannel and Silk Wool...	7 8	to 8 8
Cardigan Jackets, very warm	10 0	to 12 8
Dressing Gowns	10 8	to 25 0
Warm Lamb's-Wool Undervests	each	6 0
Do. do. Pants	pair	6 0
Brown Cotton Socks...	per doz.	8 8
Superior Merino Socks	do.	15 8
Very Warm Lamb's-Wool Socks	do.	25 0
Ribbed Hand-Knitted Socks.....	do.	30 0
Knicker-bocker Hose, Hand-Knitted	pair	3 8
Gauze Merino Undervests	per ½ doz.	12 0
Extra Superior Gauze Vests.....	do.	15 0
Stout Merino Vests	each	5 8
Stout Merino Pants	„	6 8
Gauze Merino Pants.....	„	6 8
Warm Gloves	„	1 8
Warm Mufflers	2 8	to 3 0
Travelling Caps.....	from	3 0
Best Tweed Hats		4 8
Best Linen Collars, all shapes	per doz.	6 8
Best Linen Cuffs	„	10 0
Overland Trunks, best make, ...	from	27 0
Solid Leather Portmanteaux		40 0
Railway Portmanteaux		13 0
Tan Canvas Courier Bags.....		8 0
Soiled Linen Bags.....		5 0
Gladstone or Expanding Bags		28 0
Solid Leather Dressing Cases, fitted complete	from	13 8
Travelling Baths, with inside Basket	from	25 0
Travelling Canteens, fitted complete...	from	25 0
Ladies' Air-tight Dress Boxes, in Cases	28 0	to 38 0
Ladies' Sun Hats		5 0
Overland Chairs		4 0

	Rs. a.
Money Belts, Solid Leather, with two Pockets	5 8
MoneyBelts, Pockets all round..... from	2 8
Block Tin Collar Boxes.....	3 8
China Grass Slippers	1 0
Morocco Slippers	3 8
Brown Leather Slippers	2 12
Brown or White Canvas Shoes.....	5 8
Cholera Belts, best Flannel.....	2 8
Woven Cholera Belts	2 12
Champagne or Sodawater Taps	2 12
Marine or Saltwater Soap .....per packet	1 0
Eau de Cologne with wicker cover ...	3 0
Assorted Perfumes .....per bottle	2 8
Travelling Pillows ..... each	1 8
Resais or Quilts ..... from	5 0
Scotch Mauds and Rugs ..... „	15 0
Cambric Handkerchiefs ..... per doz.	5 0
Metal Soap Boxes ..... from	1 8
Sponges 1-8, Sponge Bags	1 8
Rug Straps.....	1 8
Leather Purses.....	2 0
Sovereign Boxes.....	2 0
Razors, ready for use.....	2 0
Shaving Brushes.....	2 0
Best Brushes	1 0
Tooth Brushes	0 8
Hair Brushes.....	4 0
Military Hair Brushes in leather case	10 8
Nail Scissors ..... from	1 8
Penknives..... „	1 8
Vulcanized India-rubber Baths... „	15
Hold-alls with Strong Leather Straps ..... „	9 8
Waterproof Dressing Cases, Holding Spouge, Tooth, Hair and Nail Brushes, &c.	6 8
Silber's Patent Water Bottles..... each	10 8
Carbon Pocket Filters	4 8
Waterproof Coats.....	7 8
Air Pillows and Cushions	4 8

Celluloid Collars, Cuffs, and Shirt Fronts.

THORPE AND CO.

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published weekly on the departure of English mail. 24 pages of the *Pall Mall Budget* size, containing all the information of the previous week carefully arranged ; Army Orders, &c. Indian subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of postage. English subscription Rs. 17 per year including postage

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

LESSEE AND MANAGER .....MR. THOS. HUDSON.
ANNOUNCEMENT EXTRAORDINARY.
FAREWELL APPEARANCE IN INDIA
OF THE RENOWNED AND ONLY
HUDSON'S SURPRISE PARTY,
THIS (WEDNESDAY) EVENING, MARCH 27TH,
Which is set Apart for the
FAREWELL BENEFIT
OF
MR. T. HUDSON,
The Popular Comedian and Dancer.
FAREWELL TO THE FAVOURITES
IN A
SURPRISE FAREWELL PROGRAMME
TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!
NOTICE.
The Surprise Party Song Book, with the Popular Song "HIS FUNERAL'S TO-MORROW," as an extra, will be given Gratis to all Patrons of the Theatre on this occasion.
4 CORNER MEN 4
Assisted by Mr. W. H. Mayers, as the Brahmin, Messrs. Blunsden, O'Neil, Carter, Rose, Burge, and Murphy, the clever amateurs of the Gloster Regiment, &c., &c. The greatest programme of Minstrel Novelties ever witnessed in Bombay. Mr. Hudson will make his perilous Balloon descent, 75,000 feet, without the aid of a Parachute.
THE FUNNIEST THING ON EARTH.
SPENCER OUTDONE!
ADMISSION—Rs. 3, 2, 1 and 8 Annas.
Smiling begins 9 p.m.
Reserved Seats SOUNDY & Co.
C. S. SANDERSON,
Business Agent.

BOMBAY PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

MENDELSSOHN'S ORATORIO,
"ELIJAH,"
WILL BE REPEATED
AT THE TOWN HALL,
ON SATURDAY, 30TH MARCH, AT 9 P.M.
Tickets may by obtained from Messrs. SOUNDY & CO. and after Monday, 25th March.
Reserved Seats.....Rs. 3; Back Seats.....Rs. 2.
C. M. MOBERLY,
Honorary Secretary.

MAHARAJAH'S PATTERN.

18-CARAT GOLD
DOUBLE ALBERT CHAINS.
FULL SIZE.
With lapped spring Hook, Bolt Ring, and Swivels.
Price, Rs. 425.

CHUBB'S BOX AND LOCK MART,
37, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort, Bombay.
Established 1847.

NOTICE.

AT a MEETING of the KARACHI PORT TRUST held on WEDNESDAY, the 20th March, 1889, the undermentioned DEBENTURES were drawn:—

Nos. 67, 143, 217, 313, 346, 368, 372 and 399 } Secretary, Standard Life Assurance Company, Bombay.

No. 556, Khalikna Rahimna

And it is hereby notified that the above-named holders of the said Bonds will receive payment in full together with interest on or after the 1st April 1889.

By Order,
R. H. CUMMING,
Secretary, Karachi Port Trust.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
BLUE DRILL CLOTH.

TENDERS are invited for the Supply of 20,000 yards of BLUE DRILL CLOTH and 2,500 BLUE COTTON TURBANS.

Tenders, which must be on the Company's form sealed, superscribed, and accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 500, will be received by the Agent, at his office, Victoria Terminus, up to 1 p.m., (Gunfire), on WEDNESDAY, 3rd April, after which hour no Tender will be received.

Forms of Tender can be obtained and samples seen upon application, to the Undersigned.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 26th March, 1889.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay up to 2 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd day of April 1889, for EXCAVATIONS and FOUNDATIONS of the NEW MUNICIPAL BUILDINGS.

2. All information in connection with the drawings and specifications can be obtained on application to the Undersigned at his office, adjoining the Port Trust Office, Elphinstone Circle.

3. Form of contract, specification, &c., can be obtained upon payment of Rs. 10 on application to the Chief Accountant at the Municipal Office.

4. Tenders should be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 3,0 0 0 to be paid to the Chief Accountant in cash, and to be forfeited in case of refusal to sign the contract.

5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
F. W. STEVENS,
Architect and Civil Engineer.
Bombay, 25th March 1889.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS are invited for the following services for the official year 1889-90.

1. Repairs to all the Military and Civil Buildings in charge of the Executive Engineer, Presidency District, Bombay.
2. Supply of Petty Stores, &c.
3. Supply of Road Metal, Sandstone, Yellow and Red Hill Earth, &c.
4. Watering Roads.
5. Supply of Ordinary Carts, Water Carts and Bullocks.

Conditions of Contract and Forms of Tenders can be had and all necessary information obtained on application at the Office of the Undersigned, during office hours.

Tenders, which should be sealed, will be received by the Undersigned up to 1 p.m., on the 5th proximo.

The acceptance of the Tenders rests with the Undersigned on receipt of authority from the Superintending Engineer, Northern Division.

Authority is reserved to reject any or all of the Tenders received, and no reason will be assigned for such rejection.

MUNCHERJEE C. MURZBAN, C.E.,
Executive Engineer, Presidency.
Bombay, 25th March, 1889.

CATHOLIC TRUTH SOCIETY.

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Agents for India.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT No. 200 of 1887.

ASSILAL MEETHALAL of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, residing on Kalbadevee Road, outside the Fort of Bombay .....Plaintiff.
vs.
MADHOWRAO BHASKERJEE, formerly of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, now residing at Nandode, a place in Rewa Kantha, and JUGGUNNATH MADHOWRAO of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, residing at Portuguese Church Street, near Bhooleshwar, outside the Fort of Bombay .....Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree made in the above suit and bearing date the sixteenth day of November one thousand eight hundred and eighty-eight, the undermentioned immoveable properties will be sold by Public Auction before the Commissioner of this Honorable Court at his office in the Court-house on Wednesday, the seventeenth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and eighty, nine at the hours of three o'clock in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS,

All the Estate and Interest of the abovenamed Plaintiff Cassilal Meethalal, and of the abovenamed Defendants, Madhowrao Bhaskerjee and Juggonnath Madhowrao, or any of them, in the following, properties, namely, FIRSTLY.—All that Inam village called Valnai, together with the Bungalow or the Dwelling-house, and the garden forming compound thereof, and all other lands situate in the said village, and now in the occupation of the said Defendants Madhowrao Bhaskerjee and Juggonnath Madhowrao, situate in the Mallar District, in the Registration Sub-District of Salsette, Zilla Tannah, and bounded on the east by the marks of the town Mallar, on the west by the Mallowny village on the western bank of the water course running from the Kandowly river, and on the north and south by the marks of the town of Mallar, which said lands were formerly in the occupation of Nusserwanjee Hormusjee Poonagur and other Cultivators, and are now in that of the Plaintiff, Cassilal Meethalal and his tenants:—SECONDLY.—All that Inam village called Wadwan, together with the cart, mango and other trees standing thereon situate in the Mallet District in the Registration, Sub-District of Salsette, Zilla Tannah, bounded on the east by two brooks appertaining to the said village of Wadwan and the village of Ankoochal, respectively running east and west from the top of a hillock situated on the east of an orchard called Dharam Race, situate in a northerly direction with the land marks of Kusba Mallar, on the west and south by the land marks of Kusba Mallar, and on the north by a Cattle Passage or "Gorwan," which said lands were formerly in the occupation of Nusserwanjee Hormusjee Poonagur and are now in that of the Plaintiff, Cassilal Meethalal, and his tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner, or at the office of Messrs. Tyabjee and Dayabhai, attorneys for the said Plaintiff, No. 15, Esplanade Road, within the Fort of Bombay.—Dated this 8th day of March, 1889.

G. H. FARRAN,
Acting Commissioner.

FACTS!
ABOUT HUMBER CYCLES.

The Fastest Mile ever ridden on a Bicycle was on a "HUMBER."
The Fastest Mile ever ridden on a Tricycle was on a "HUMBER."
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The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

CEYLON TEA, as used at the Byculla Club, Bombay Club, Yacht Club and Club of Western India, Poona. Sample tins of 4 lb. obtainable at the Offices of PHIPSON & Co.

IMMENSE CONVENIENCE AND ECONOMY TO TEA CONSUMERS.—THE CALCUTTA INDIAN TEA SUPPLY COMPANY'S CHOICE TEAS in Small-Sized Original Packets of 1, 2 and 4 oz.; and in ½ and 1 lb. Tins, retailed at the rate of 12 Annas per lb. SOLE AGENTS, MORTON MAJU & Co., CHURCH GATE STREET, Bombay.

TO THE HOMEWARD BOUND CABIN HOLD-ALLS, for Sponge, Comb and Brushes, Pomade, Shaving Brush, Nail Brush, Soap, &c., Strong Waterproof Sheeting and Leather Straps, Rs. 5-8 and 8-8. THORPE & Co., Outfitters, Bombay.

HOLD-ALLS, Best Tan Canvass, will hold Rugs, Blankets, Pillow, Walking Sticks, Umbrellas, &c., &c. From Rs. 9-8. THORPE & Co., The Travellers' Outfitters, Bombay.

ICES! ICES!! ICES!!! Every day three kinds of Ices, Wines and Spirits, Oilmanstores, Preserved Provisions, Ham, Bacon and Cheese.—MORENAS and Co., General Merchants.

CRICKET KIT.—Bats, Cobbett's Full Cane Rs. 10, Duke's Rs. 8-8, The "Star" Rs. 11. Balls—Lillywhite's Match Rs. 3-10, Duke's P. Kd. (Crown) Rs. 3-12, Match Rs. 3-6.—WRIGHT & Co., Mint Road, Fort.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.—An ADJOURNED MEETING of the Corporation will be held in the Municipal Office on WEDNESDAY, the 27th inst., at 3 p.m.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA SKY RACES.—Entrance to the Grand Stand and Paddock on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, the 27th and 30th March, Rs. 5 each day. Ladies accompanying Subscribers free. Tickets can be obtained from LUDHA EBRAIM & Co., Bombay.

TRY one Packet of 120 Sheets of our New Machine Hand-made Royal Foreign Paper, both for Inland and Overland Letters, and you will use no other. Price Re. 1-4.—2HROFF BROTHERS.

LOST.—FRENCH MUNICIPAL BOND, No. 05,24,916. Finder to return same to BHIMJEE PRAGEE, care of Asiatic Steam Navigation Company.

WANTED.—Rs. 1,000, Good Security, Address, "BUSINESS," care of this paper.

WANTED.—A Second-hand BILLIARD TABLE. Apply to M.M. MULLA-FIROZE & Co., Elphinstone Circle (Cathedral Girls' High School Buildings), Fort, Bombay.

STORMPROOF TABLE LAMPS, Stormproof Hanging Lamps, Stormproof Reading Lamps, Stormproof Wall Lamps, Stormproof Bed-room Lamps, &c., &c., at the Lamp Warehouse, R. DITMAR, late Theodor Knaust, 69, Esplanade Road.

SERVANTS of all description, Servants of all denomination, Servants reliable and efficient, Servants true *par excellence*—JNO. ATKINSON and SONS, 24, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

COOK'S STEAM LAUNCH RUNS to ELEPHANTA at frequent intervals. It has been specially fitted up for Picnics, and is available for private parties.—Apply to THOS. COOK and SON.

THE STANDARD LIFE OFFICE is one of the four British Life Offices which according to the latest returns, have issued OVER ONE MILLION NEW POLICIES during the Past year. Reduced Rates for India.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms, apply to Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Rampart Row.

RUGBY HOTEL, MATHERAN, is the most Comfortable, Central and Accommodative Hotel on the Hill. It affords all the comforts of a home. Charges moderate.

TO LET.—Comfortable Suite of 7 Rooms with Cookroom, Stabling and Servants' Quarters. Rs. 75. Apply at KHUSROO LODGE, Nesbit Road.

TO LET.—A Well Situated and Well Furnished BUNGALOW, on Malabar Hill. For particulars, apply to "X. Y. Z.," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

PERMANENT SETTLEMENT for the DEKKHAN; by W. WEDDERBURN, Bombay Civil Service. Price, 8 annas; Postage, 1 annas.

GRUYERE and CHEDDAR CHEESE, on Cut, just arrived.—J. PEARSE, 7, Church Gate Street.

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PERRIER JOUET "B" BRAND CHAMPAGNE in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON & Co., Sole Agents.

GUINNESS' STOUT, bottled by T. P., Griffin & Co., London, as supplied to the P. and O. Steamers. Bombay Agents:—Phipson & Co.

CRESTS and MONOGRAMS, engraved on stone by a special artist, and mounted as Signet Rings, Seals, &c., at a few days notice.—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Bombay or Poona.

CYCLOSTYLES (Gerstetner's patent). Prints on a slab 8½ inches by 6 inches. Very useful for printing circulars, etc. Price, Rs. 15. To be had at the *Gazette* Office.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

PHOTOS by FRED. AHRLE are unequalled in Finish, and are made of the best materials obtainable, and they are reasonably priced. STUDIO, Esplanade Road, opposite Bombay Club.

PATRINOS!!! Just unpacked, a fresh Consignment of the celebrated N. Patrinos Original Egyptian CIGARETTES, at Rs. 4 and Rs. 3 per tin box of 100.—D. MACROPOLO, Medow Street, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—A Consignment of GOOD MACHINE BLACK PRINTING INK, in 50 lb. drums, English Manufacture. For price, &c., apply to "X." at this office.

JUST opened a Fine Selection of Fancy Serge Coating, Fancy Angolas, Black and Brown Felt Hats, Tweed Hats and Caps, &c., prices most moderate.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., Tailors and General Outfitters, 16, Meadows Street, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—DEMY EXPRESS LITHO-PRINTING MACHINE, (QUITE NEW) by Messrs. Furnival & Co., London, fitted with recent improvements and two sets of Rollers, complete. Steam or hand. For particulars, &c., apply to "IMPORTER," care of *Bombay Gazette* Office.

JUST RECEIVED, a choice selection of LADIES' SATIN SHOES in various Colors and the New Brown Russia Shoe for evening wear.—BADHAM PILE & Co., Ld.

LADIES visiting Bombay will find a Choice Assortment of SILKS, DRAPERY, MILLINERY and every REQUISITE for travelling in INDIA or proceeding home, at Mrs. TAYLOR'S Dressmaking and Millinery Establishment, 25, Medows Street, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—A Second-hand DOUBLE ROYAL MACHINE, of Cornish's Improved Mains, Patent, by Harrild and Sons, London, in good working order, prints a forme of matter 40 by 27, sizes of table, inside bearers 46 by 37 inches.—Apply to "Z," care of this paper.

COLLECTION of LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price Rs. 5; interleaved, Rs. 6.

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PRICE ONE RUPEE.
THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE DIRECTORY
FOR 1889.

POPULAR EDITION.

Containing Useful Information,—Official Directory, Mercantile Firms,—Steam Navigation Companies,—Harbour Steam Ferries,—Boat Fares, Bombay Harbour, —Tramway Fares,—Foreign Parcel Post, &c.,—Foreign Money and Exchange Tables,—Street Office Directory,—Bombay Medical Union,—Public Offices and Institutions,—Municipality,—Distribution of the Bombay Army, &c., &c., &c.

NOW READY, PRICE ONE RUPEE.

NOTICES.

ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of 8 per cent. for the year ending 31st December 1888, will be paid to Registered Shareholders on and after WEDNESDAY, the 27th instant, at the Offices, Albert Building.

By Order of the Board of Directors.
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Managing Director.
Bombay, 19th March, 1889.

ORIENTAL LIFE COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FOURTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, Limited, will be held at the Registered Offices of the Company, Albert Building, on TUESDAY, the 23rd April, 1889, at 3 p.m.

1.—To Receive Director's and Auditors' Reports for year ending 31st December 1888.
2.—To Elect a Director and Auditors.
3.—To Declare a Dividend.
4.—To Transact any other business which may be brought before the Meeting by the Chairman.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary.
Albert Building, Bombay, 21st March, 1889.

THE COLABA LAND AND MILL COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that an ADDITIONAL INTERIM DIVIDEND of Rs. 15 per Share for the Half-year ended 31st December 1888, will be paid on and after THURSDAY, the 28th March 1889, between the hours of 11 a.m. and 2 p.m., on production of Share Certificates to shareholders whose names shall stand on the Company's Register on the 27th instant.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from THURSDAY, the 21st, to WEDNESDAY, the 27th March, 1889, both days inclusive.

Applications for Dividend Warrants to be made at the office of N. M. WADIA, Esq., 4 and 5, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

By Order of the Board,
K. R. CAMA,
Secretary.
Victoria Bunder, Colaba, Bombay, 18th March, 1889.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS for the Supply for Two Years of WAX CLOTH, WRAPPING CLOTH, TWINE, CANDLES and COCOANUT OIL for the use of the General Post Office, Bombay, will be received by the Undersigned, on WEDNESDAY, the 17th April, 1889, at 12 o'clock noon.

Parties tendering must make a cash deposit of Rs. 500, which amount will be forfeited in case the party whose tender is accepted should refuse to fulfil the contract, or should fail to furnish forthwith the security required by the Department.

No reason will be assigned for the rejection of any tender.

Undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

Samples of the articles to be supplied and the form of tender can be seen, and all particulars ascertained, by personal application at this office, between the hours of 11 a.m. and 4 p.m., daily.

W. MERRETT,
Officiating Presidency Post Master.
Bombay G. P. O., 19th March, 1889.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
PACKING CASE-BOARDS FOR SALE.

THE Agent is prepared to receive at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p.m (gunfire) on WEDNESDAY, 3rd April next, Tenders for the purchase of any Number out of 21 Lots of Packing Case-boards, now lying in the Locomotive Works Yard, Parel, where the same may be viewed on application.

All lots purchased to be removed within Two Months from date of acceptance of Tender.

Tenders will not be entertained unless made upon the Company's Form (to be obtained from the Undersigned) and accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 500 as security for the due fulfilment of the engagement, failure in which will entail foreiture of the Deposit without the necessity of the Company having to prove any loss by the transaction.

Full payment must be made promptly on notification of acceptance of Tender and before delivery is made.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 21st March, 1889.

FOR SALE.—The Property of MAJOR GERALD MARTIN, Malabar Hill.

A pair of dark bay WALERS, height 15-2, aged, quiet and fast. Price Rs. 800.
A pair of good looking dark BAYS, one a Waler and the other a Hungarian, height 15 hands, aged. Price Rs. 800.
A fine bay WALER MARE, height 15-3, age 7 years, quiet and goes well in single and double harness. Price Rs. 400.
A circular fronted BROUGHAM by Simpson of Madras, with brake, in very good order. Price Rs. 600.
A very comfortable English MAIL PHAETON, built by Laurie and Marner, with brake. Price Rs. 500.
A very pretty and comfortable self-driving PARK PHAETON, with brake, nearly new, si uated for one or a pair of Ponies, built to order by Windover. Price Rs. 1,000.
Two sets of English made double HARNESS, brass mounted, nearly new, by Davis. Price Rs. 150.
Two sets of English made double HARNESS, brass mounted.
A 24-inch Mangle by Bradford, in perfect order. Price Rs. 40.
A set of yellow MOSS VASES for dinner table in seventeen pieces of sizes. Price Rs. 35.

TO LET, FURNISHED, from and after the 17th of May for any period from Six to Eighteen Months, one of the best BUNGALOWS, in one of the best situation on Malabar Hill, at present occupied by Major G. Martin. For particulars apply to Mr. Hormusjee, of CUMMOO JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

THE JIVRAJ BALLOO SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE.—Is hereby given that an ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company will be held, at its Registered Office Nos. 301-305, Bazar Gate Street, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, the 27th March 1889, at 1 p.m., to transact the following business:—

I. To Receive and Adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance-Sheet and Statement of Profit and Loss Account, for the year ending 31st December 1888.
II. To Declare a Dividend.
III. To Elect Directors in the room of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
IV. To Appoint Auditors for the current year, and Fix their remuneration.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 23rd to 31th instant, both days inclusive.

By Order of the the Board of Directors,
RAMCHANDRA HEMRAJ,
Secretary.
Bombay, 11th March 1889.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT No. 11 of 1885.

CHARLES AGNEW TURNER, British Inhabitant, residing at Malabar Hill, Official Assignee and Assignee of the Estate and Effects of HUSSOJI BHICOO, residing in Hoossein Khan Khalifa Street, outside the Fort of Bombay.....Plaintiff.
vs.
HASHUM HUSSON, BHICOO VALEE HUSSON, BHICOO HAJEEBOO, YEMNABAI, ZAINUB and MARIAM, all minors under the age of eighteen years by their guardian *ad litem* AHMED RUJUB of Bombay Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing in House No.—in Hoossein Khan Khalifa Street, without the Fort of Bombay, FATMAJEE, widow of LAROO MOORAD also of Bombay Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing in Hoossein Khan Khalifa Street; HAJOOMA, widow of KARIM MAHOMED VALEE; NOORBEE, widow of ALI MEYA CHAND, both of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitants, residing in Butcher Street, outside the Fort, and HUSSON BHICOO for himself and as executor of the last Will and Testament of his wife, HABUJEE; and MAHOMED FAZEL, also executor of the said Will, both of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant, the former residing in Butcher Street and the latter in Hoossein Khan Khalifa Street, outside the Fort of Bombay, SHEROO RAJUB and AHMED RAJUB, both of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitants, residing in Butcher Street, outside the Fort of Bombay.....Defendants

PURSUANT to the decree made in the above suit and bearing date the thirty-first day of March, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven the immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction before G. H. FARRAN, Esq., the Acting Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court, House, on WEDNESDAY, the Tenth Day of April, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine, at the hour of 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS,

All the Estate and Interest of the abovenamed Plaintiff and of the abovenamed Defendants, or any of them, in all that piece or parcel of Fazandaree land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the western side of Butcher Street, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Subdistrict of Mandvee, containing by admeasurement three hundred and twenty-seven square yards or thereabouts, formerly assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under No. 18, and now under No. 19, and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the east by the said Butcher Street, on or towards the west by a sweeper's passage, on or towards the north by the house of Chanda Perjo and Shaik Boolun bin Alumjee, and on or towards the south by the house of Shaik Hoossein Shaik Shoma, and which said hereditaments and premises are now in the occupation of the first seven defendants abovenamed. For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner, or at the office of Mr. Mirza Hoossein Khan, attorney for the said plaintiff, 23, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 1st day of March, 1889.

G. H. FARRAN,
Acting Commissioner.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5. Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 10 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 30. The Horse shoeing Forge under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying forty-nine Military Messes and fourteen Clubs with the finest Vintage WINES from the following well-known Houses:—

PAGE AND SANDEMAN, Pall Mall, London.
JUSTERINI AND BROOKS, Pall Mall, London.
POMMERY AND GRENO, Rheims.
LANSON PERE ET FILS, Rheims.
PERRIER JOUET & Co., Epernay.
HEIDSICK & Co., Rheims.
AYALA & Co., Chateau d' Ay.
ERNEST IRROY, Rheims.
RUINART PERE ET FILS, Rheims.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT, London.
LEACOCK, & Co., Madeira.
COSSART, GORDON & Co., Madeira.
VAN ZEELERS & Co., Oporto.
P. J. VALCKENBERG, Worms-am-Rhein.
NATHANIEL JOHNSTON & SONS, Bordeaux.
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SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co., London.
HUNGARIAN GOVT. CELLARS, Budapest.
H. T. CRESWELL & Co., Gibraltar.

Price List on Application to
PHIPSON & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., ON SALE at the Godowns of the Undersigned:—

	Per doz. quarts.	Per 2 doz. pints.
CHAMPAGNE.		
Eugene Cliquot Extra dry	Rs. 54 0	Rs.
Charles Heidsick's Grand Vin Premium, White Seal, Dry	„ 52 0	„ 54 0
Heidsick's Dry Monopole	„ 62 0	„ 64 0
Max Sutaine's extra dry	„ 56 0	„ 58 0
STILL HOCKS.		
From J. M. FABSTMANN, SOHN, MAYENCE, Suppliers to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales.		
Laubenheimer	Rs. 15 0	Rs. 18 0
Deidesheimer	„ 16 —	„ 19 0
Niersteiner	„ — —	„ —
Leibfrauenmilch	„ — —	„ 24 0
Steinwein	„ 21 0	„ —
Hochheimer Berg	„ 25 0	„ 28 0
Rudesheimer	„ 25 0	„ —
Marcobrunner	„ 28 0	„ 31 0
Johannisberger	„ 35 0	„ —
PORT WINES.		
From J. W. BURMESTER, OPORTO.		
Superior Old Red Port	Rs. 26 0	—
Most Particular Reserved Old Port	„ 36 0	—
Extra Old Pale Invalid	„ 42 0	—
CLARETS.		
From Messrs. H. & C. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX.		
Chateau de Frands	Rs. 13 0	Rs. 14 0
St. Julian Medoc	„ 14 0	—
Medoc	„ —	„ —
Les Canons	„ 10 8	„ 16 0
Chateau Grand Lebrun	„ 18 0	—
Chateau Leoville	„ 19 0	—
Chateau La Rose St. Estephe	„ 21 0	—
Chateau La Rose	„ 23 0	—
From MUNIER & FILS.		
Haut Canon	„ 15 0	—
Margaux Medoc	„ 17 0	—
From FRANZ SCARVADY.		
Carlowitz	Rs. 11 8	„ 13 8
From BRANDENBURG FRERES, BORDEAUX.		
St. Julien, Star Label	Rs. —	Rs. 11 0
„ Red Star	„ 12 0	„ 14 0
Chateau Larose	„ 20 0	„ 22 0
Chateau Mouton	„ 32 0	„ 34 0
Haut Sauterne	„ 29 0	„ 31 0
BRANDY.		
H. Montroc ***	Rs. 18 0	„ —
F. Dessandier & Co.'s * Brandy	„ 21 0	„ —
A. Doignon Fils & Co.	„ 24 0	„ —
Cognac, Gold labels, Blue capsules	„ 30 0	„ —
Vieux Cognac fine Champagne	„ 35 0	„ —
Charles Lervoire, very old Brandy ***	„ 37 0	„ —
BURGUNDY.		
From FORTIN PICARD SEUR BRAUNE.		
Macon (Old)	„ 23 0	„ —
Moulin-a-Vent	„ 24 0	„ —
Braune	„ 27 8	„ —
Pommard	„ 27 8	„ —
WHISKY.		
Thistle Blend Whisky ***	Rs. 21 8	„ —
„

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Standing Committee, 3 p. m.
Bombay Gymkhana Sky Races.
Jivraj Balloo Spinning and Weaving Company, 1 p. m.
Imperial Ice Manufacturing Company, 3 p. m.
The Wilson Philolcgical Lectures, University Hall, 5-15 p.m.
Gaiety Theatre, Stanley's Opera Company, 9 p. m.
Novelty Theatre, farewell performance, Hudson's Surprise Party, 9 p. m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 25th :—Iago (s), from Hull. Yesterday :—Karagola (s), from Kurrachee; and Avoca (s), Zanzibar.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Lord Londonderry (s), for Liverpool; and Nedged (s), Kurrachee.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Persian Gulf, except for Gwadur, Jask, and Muscat, close 8-20 p.m. to-day.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s.s. Iago entered the dock yesterday and the s.s. Mathew Bedlington and the s.s. Henry Bolokow left on Monday and yesterday respectively.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s.s. Clyde entered on Tuesday and the Linda yesterday, and the s.s. Berenice left the dock on Monday.

LECTURE.—Mr. J. J. Mody will deliver a lecture on the Persian Feast of Mithras in Gujerati at the Bai Bicaijee Bengali School on Saturday next at 6. pm. Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy will preside.

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.—Abdool Rahman Shabud-deen, a shroff at the Arthur Crawford Markets, reported to the police that his servant was entrusted with Rs. 210 in currency notes to get exchange for silver money and absconded with the same.

PROFESSOR FORREST'S LECTURES.—The second lecture on "English viewed in connection with Anglo-Saxon and its other sources" will be delivered by Professor Forrest this evening at 5-15 p. m. at the University Hall. The lectures are open to the public.

MR. HUDSON'S FAREWELL.—This evening Mr. Hudson takes his benefit at the Novelty Theatre, and to make the event the more attractive, announces not only that he will give away to all patrons a copy of his song "His funeral's to-morrow," but make a perilous balloon descent without the aid of a parachute.

BOMBAY ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—At the usual monthly meeting of the Anthropological Society of Bombay, to be held in the Society's Rooms, 6, Apollo Street, Fort, at half-past five this evening, the following papers will be read :—"On Superstitions of the Goa people from Portuguese Sources," by Mr. E. Rehatsek and Miscellaneous Notes.

THE ANIMALS' HOSPITAL.—Mr. Hurkisondas Nurrotamdas has made a donation of Rs. 1,000 to the Bai Sakarbai Dinsha Petit Hospital for animals on condition that the amount be kept intact and the interest accruing therefrom be devoted to painting and repairing of the Bai Meenbai Horse Ward in the hospital built by his friend, Mr. Noor Mohamed Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy, in memory of his mother.

POCKET-PICKING AT GRANT ROAD STATION.—Dawood Latiff, against whom there appeared one previous conviction, was again yesterday charged before Mr. P. Ryan with stealing Rs. 2-8 in cash from the pocket of Vunna Sawdun, a goldsmith, whilst at the Grant Road railway station on Monday morning last. The complainant on the morning in question went to the railway station to seesome friends off, and while standing amongst a crowd of persons there, the accused was observed removing the money from complainant's pocket by one of the bystanders, who at once arrested and handed him over to the police. The money was found in his possession. Accused was convicted and sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

KIDNAPPING.—Yesterday at the Girgaum Police Court Abdool Cassum, a man of no fixed place of residence, was charged by Inspector Jones before Mr. P. Ryan with kidnapping a Mahomedan girl of the weaver caste, aged 9 years, named Hajeema, the daughter of a weaver named Taj Mahomed, of Grant Road. The accused, it appears, on Sunday morning last decoyed the girl away while playing about on the Grant Road near the Northbrook Gardens by promising to give her some sweemeats. The girl followed him, when he took her into a room on the first floor of an empty chawl at Trimbuck Purushram Street. The accused was observed by a carpenter named Sedick going up the staircase of the chawl with the girl who had some silver ornaments on her person. Shortly after Sedick, on hearing the girl cry, went upstairs and seized the accused and made him over to the police. The accused on pleading guilty to the charge, was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

MUSIC AT THE ESPLANADE BANDSTAND—The following programme of music will be played by the B. V. R. Corps at the Esplanade Bandstand this evening, commencing at 6 o'clock :—

Overture.....The Bohemian Girl.....Balfé.
Quadrille.....Babiole .....Arban.
Fantasia .....A. Burlesque on old and Humorous Melodies...J. A. Kappy.
Valse.....Chantilly.....Waldteufel.
Duet.....Rigoletto (from the 2nd Act).Verdi.
Polonaise.....Der Fackelzug.....Faust.

The Synopsis of the Humorous Melodies includes :—"A frog he would awooing go,' 'The Poacher,' 'Come Lasses and Lads,' 'The Vicar of Bray,' 'True as the Stars.' Valse 'My Queen,' 'Villikins and his Dinah,' 'Lord Lovel,' Horn Pipe, 'Drink to me only with Thine eyes,' 'The band coming from distance,' 'The Bailiff's Daughter of Islington,' 'Hope told a Flattering Tale,' 'Grandfather Dance,' 'Real Jam,' 'That's where you feel it.' Several tunes mixed up. Finale on 'Pop goes the Weasel.' By permission of Messrs. Hopwood and Crew.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

LORD COLIN-CAMPBELL AT THE PROPRIETARY HIGH SCHOOL.—Yesterday forenoon Lord Colin-Campbell paid a visit to the Proprietary High School. The school-house was adorned with flags and evergreens in honour of the occasion. The visitor was received by Mr. Hormasji Jehangir, Principal of the School, the Nawab of Bella, and the teaching staff. As he passed up the stairs, some of the youngest scholars, formed into a guard-of-honour, saluted him, at which he expressed himself very much pleased. He was then led successively through all the classes of the lower, middle, and high school departments of the school, in each of which he took great interest, and listened carefully to the songs and recitations delivered by the boys, remarking each time that the pronunciation of the boys was "quite natural," and that the boys would make "very good actors." Looking at the fair complexion of the youngest Parsi pupils, he observed that there was abundance of rich blood in their veins, and that he wished Lord Salisbury was present on the occasion, as it would do him much good. Lord Colin took special delight in Persian recitations, and expressed his desire to hear more than one song in the language. He was at length taken to the matriculation class, where the boys were being lectured in English history. Lord Colin approved very much the answers given by the boys, and as a token of his appreciation of the way in which they had acquitted themselves expressed his desire to offer three prizes to be competed for at the next Terminal or Preliminary Examination. The offer was thankfully accepted by the Principal. The visitor left amidst the cheers of the boys, loaded with garlands, and expressing his great pleasure in visiting such an interesting institution.

DIVINE SERVICE.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 27.
8-30 P.M.—Special Service and Sermon by the Rev F. N. Hill. Subject: The second temptation.

EUROPEAN GENERAL HOSPITAL ENDOWMENT FUND.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught has been pleased to contribute Rs. 500 towards the objects of the fund.

WELLS' HAIR BALSAM.

If gray, restores to original color. An elegant dressing, softens and beautifies. No oil nor grease. A Tonic Restorative. Stops hair coming out; strengthens, cleanses, and heals the scalp.

SKINNY MEN.

"Wells' Health Renewer" restores health and vigor cures Dyspepsia, and Debility. At chemists and druggists.—Cooper, Madon & Co (Limited), Sole Agents, Bombay.

THE HON. MR. R. M. SAYANI'S TESTIMONIAL FUND.

SOME months ago a meeting of the members of the Khoja community was convened by Messrs. Karimbhoy Ebrahim and Noor Mahomed Jairazbhoy at the house of Mr. Noor Mahomed Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy in Khoja Molla, to consider what step should be taken to do honor to Mr. Sayani in reference to his appointment to a seat in the Legislative Council of Bombay—an honour, the first of its kind conferred on a Khoja gentleman in the whole of India. It was proposed that a subscription should be raised, to be dealt with by an influential committee, towards the furtherance and promotion of education among poor Khoja students, by founding a scholarship, or making such donations as the income of the fund to be raised may admit of.

A meeting will now shortly be held for the purpose of deciding in what way the fund shall be invested. In addition to this an address to be presented to the Hon'ble Mr. R. M. Sayani, written in gold letters on vallum, has been received from Kutch Booj by the secretaries from Mr. Rahimbhoy Nanjiani, Revenue Commissioner of H. H. the Rao of Kutch, enclosed in a handsome and excellently worked silver box, signed by himself and almost all the leading members of Kutch Bhooj and other surrounding towns, wherein they express their profound delight at the nomination of one of their townsmen, and have conveyed congratulations to the Hon'ble Mr. Sayani. The address will shortly be presented to Mr. Sayani at a meeting to be called for the purpose.

The following sums have been already subscribed, and the list is still in circulation :—

	Rs.	as.
Noor Mahomed Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy, Esq.....	400	0
Karimbhoy Ebrahim, Esq.....	200	9
Tharia Topun, Esq.....	250	0
Messrs. Visram, Ebrahim and Co.....	125	0
Hajibhoy Laljee, Esq.....	125	0
Nenseybhoy Kheraj, Esq.....	125	0
Mooljeebhoy Jewraz, Esq.....	125	0
Rahmoobhoy Allana, Esq.....	125	0
Peerbhoy Mahomed, Esq.....	151	0
Ebrahimbhoy Hassum, Esq.....	201	0
Abdulla Meherali Dharamsey, Esq.....	100	0
Rahimbhoy Alladinbhoy, Esq.....	125	0
Jafferbhoy Ludhabhoy Chattoo, Esq.....	125	4
Ludhabhoy Dewjee, Esq.....	75	0
Datoobhoy Dossani, Esq.....	101	0
Hassubhoy Datoobhoy, Esq.....	61	4
Bhaloobhoy Valliani, Esq.....	101	0
Dawoodbhoy Tajiani, Esq.....	75	0
Karmalibhoy Soorjee, Esq.....	51	4
Kasambhoy Soomar, Esq.....	50	0
Nanjibhoy Goolamhoosein, Esq.....	25	4
Essabhoy Thavur, Esq.....	50	4
Jewrajbhoy Laljee, Esq.....	25	4
Messrs. Hassumbhoy Rahimtula and Co.....	25	4
Lakhabhoy Kanji, Esq.....	25	4
Jafferbhoy Ruttonsey, Esq.....	25	4
Esmalbhoy Kasambhoy, Esq.....	25	4
Ismail Jan Mahomed, Esq., L.M.S.	100	0
Fazulbhoy Jan Mahomed, Esq.	25	0
Munjeebhoy Nathoo, Esq.	25	0
Mahomedbhoy Suchoobhoy Khakibhoy, Esq..	50	0
Peerbhoy Damjee, Esq.....	75	4
Nensey Dewjee, Esq.....	50	0
Mohomedbhoy Padumsey, Esq.....	25	4
Ebrahimbhoy Dossa, Esq.....	50	4
Allarakhiabhoy Thavur, Esq.....	50	4
Bhimjeebhoy Sajun, Esq.....	50	4
Rahimtulabhoy Peerbhoy, Esq.	50	4
Kasambhoy Mohomed Mitha, Esq.....	50	4
Messrs. Waljeebhoy Poonja and Co.	51	4
Faizulla Khakee, Esq.	51	4
Rs....3,597	12	
Received from Calcutta, subscribed by leading Khoja firms.....	135	0
Total Rs.... 3,732	12	

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—MARCH 25.

Dallas, Lieut, Bo, R E, on duty, from Aden.
Sinclair, Lieut, Bo, Royal Irish Regt, on transfer, for Loralai.
Macbay, Major, Bo, 26th Bo I, on leave, from Poona.
Ivatt, Capt, Bengal, from leave, from England.

MARCH 26.

Logan, Lieut, Bo, N Lanc, on leave, from Mhow.
Whyte, Lieut, Bo, 17th Bo Infy, on leave, from Mhow.
Bloss, Sub Condr, Bo Ord Dept, med cert, from Mhow.
Paull, Major, Bo Lanc Fus, on leave, from Nagar.
Welstead, Lieut, Burma, 2nd Leic Regt, from leave, from England.
Wylie, Major, Bengal, B S C, on furlough, from England.
Sartorius, Col, Bo, 1st Biluches, on leave, from Burmah.

DEPARTURES.—MARCH 23.

Wise, Capt, Bo, A G's Dept, on leave, to Poona.

MARCH 26.

Sinclair, Lieut, Bo, Rl Irish Regt, on transfer, to Satara.
Whitney, Giland, Vety Surgn, Madras, A V D, from leave, to Secunderabad.
Richardson, Vety Surgn, Bo A V D, on duty, to Neemuch.
McGill, Surg, Bl, Med Staff, on duty, to Deolali.
Pangree, Major, Bo, R A, on leave, to Ahmedabad.
Kemball, Capt, Bl, R A, on duty, to Jhansi.
Wingate, Lt Col, Bl, Mil Works, on duty, to Lucknow.
Harrison, 2nd Lieut, Bl R E, on duty, to Calcutta.
Elsmie, 2nd Lieut, Bl Border Regt, on duty, to Sialkote.
Mitchell, Lieut, Bo, 14th Bo Infy, on duty, to Bhuj, Cutch.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lieut-Col the Hon L H Bayley, Commandant, B. V. R. C.

Bombay, March 27, 1889.

1. There will be a march out for "D" Company on Thursday, 28th inst., at 7 a.m. Members to fall in in front of the Gymkhana. Uniform: White, khakee or red.

2. The Competition for the Tennent Marksman's Cup will take place on the 2nd April, and that for the Presidency Medal will be held on the 4th April.

3. It is particularly requested that the company rolls for March may be sent to head-quarters on 1st April *without fail*, as they are required to make up the totals for the season.

4. There will be company drill for "F" Co. at St. Mary's College, Nesbit Road, at 5-30 p.m., this evening. Red or white uniform. Being the last Company drill of the season, it is particularly desirable that every member should be present.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

The following orders are notified :—

5. The Annual Inspection of the Corps will take place on the General Parade Ground on Wednesday, the 3rd April, at 7 a.m. All members must attend or obtain leave of absence.

6. There will be a Parade at the Kennedy Sea Face on Thursday morning, at 7-a.m, and all members are particularly asked to attend.

By Order,
(Sd.) H. S. B. HODGKINSON,
Captain and Adjutant, B. V. R. Corps.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

BATTERY ORDERS

By Major G. W. Roughton, Commanding B. V. Artillery.

For the week commencing 25th March 1889.

1. The proficiency class will meet this evening and Thursday evening at head-quarters at 6-30.

2. The practical and theoretical examination for the proficiency class will be held on Saturday next, the 30th instant. Members are requested to parade at the Town Hall at 4 p.m. sharp. Dress—Uniform, helmets, arms and accoutrements.

3. The annual course of gun target practice will be continued as follows :—Wednesday and Saturday mornings next at 6-45. Fall in in each case at St. John's Church, Colaba. Members who have not attended this practice are reminded that in order to earn the extra efficiency grant, they must be present at one of these parades. Members can leave each day at 8 a.m.

4. The range at Colaba will be available for class firing on Friday afternoon from 4-15 to dusk. Any member who has not attended must do so.

5. There will be gun drill in the arsenal compound on the following days :—

Wednesday, 6 p.m.
Thursday, 6-30 a.m.
Friday, 6-30 a.m. and 6 p.m.

These drills have been ordered to give members, who have not completed the necessary number of drills, the chance to do so, and it is requested that they will attend.

6. The prizes for the various shooting competitions will be fired for at Coorla on Wednesday and Thursday, the 3rd and 4th April next.

By Order,
(Sd.) A. LESLIE, Capt.,
Adjutant, Bo. Vol. Artillery.

ORDERS BY H. E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Adjutant General's Office, Simla, March 15.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments :—

Station Staff—Sialkot.—Captain J M Grierson, Royal Artillery, to be Station Staff Officer. Dated 17th February 1889.

6th Bengal Cavalry.—Lieutenant F de B Young, Royal Artillery, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be Officiating Squadron Officer on probation. Dated 7th February 1889.

2nd Bengal Light Infantry.—Lieut H L Dodgson, Wing Officer and Quarter Master, to be Adjutant, vice Whistler, vacated on promotion to Captain. Dated 31st January 1889.

Lieutenant C Hamilton, Wing Officer, to be Quarter Master, vice Dodgson. Dated 31st January 1889.

32nd Pioneers.—Lieutenant A. R. Burlton, Royal Artillery, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be Officiating Wing Officer on probation. Dated 18th February 1889.

Lieutenant R. Southey, 3rd Beluch Regiment, Paid Attache, Intelligence Branch, Office of Quarter Master General in India, officiated as Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General, and Lieutenant R. E. Galindo, Royal Sussex Regiment, officiated as Paid Attache from the 15th February to the 1st March inclusive, vice Mason, temporarily transferred to the General Branch of the department.

Colonel on the Staff H. J. Thornton, Commanding Royal Artillery, Upper Burmah Force, and his Adjutant, Captain C. M. F. Western, Royal Artillery, are directed to proceed from Mandalay to Rangoon to command the Artillery in Burma.

The undermentioned officer has passed the Transport Departmental examination under the provisions of paras. 1808 and 1810, India Army Regulations, Vol. V. Supplement, as modified by clause 80, India Army Circulars of 1888 :

Lieutenant J H W Pollard, 2nd Bn. Royal Scots Fus.

The undermentioned officers are qualified for promotion to the rank of Lieutenant :

2nd Lieutenants A H Russell, A W Pennington, and S H Climo, Border Regiment.

It is notified that the undermentioned officer passed the Higher Standard examination in Assamese on the 5th November 1888, under the provisions of Army Regulations, India, Vol. II, para. 2676 :

Lieutenant H J Thacker, R Warwickshire Regt., probr. Bengal Staff Corps.

The leave in India granted to Lieutenant Colonel J T Whish, Bengal Staff Corps, in G O C C, dated 24th February 1888, page 64, and extended to the 12th March 1889, in G O C C., dated 15th February 1889, page 54, is extended to the 12th April 1889, pending retirement from the service.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to England :

Royal Artillery.—Lieutenant G H Geddes, "Q" Battery 3rd Brigade, for twelve months, on private affairs.

Lieutenant J A Moren, "P" Battery 4th Brigade, for twelve months, on medical certificate.

2nd Battalion South Wales Borderers.—Captain P T Armitage, for one year, on medical certificate.

2nd Battalion Royal Sussex Regiment—Major A G Impey, for six months, on urgent private affairs.

Medical Staff—Surgeon F J Greig, for six months on urgent private affairs.

Surgeon J F McMillan, for six months, on urgent private affairs.

The undermentioned officer has leave of absence :—

26th Punjab Infantry—Lieutenant C I H Williamson to remain in Calcutta, studying the native languages, from the 2nd March to the 15th May 1889, in extension of the leave granted him in G O C C, dated 8th November 1888, page 489.

The undermentioned Medical Warrant officer is grainted leave of absence in India :

1st grade Apothecary J. A. Antonio, to the hills, for 182 days, on medical certificate, under the Furlongh Rules of 1868, from such date as he may avail himself of it.

Adjutant General's Office, Simla, 20th March.

Information having been received from the Horse Guards that no general return of officers who have been engaged in the operations in Upper Burma has yet been received at the War Office, the Commander-in-Chief desires to call the attention of officers Commanding British Corps to Horse Guards' General Order No. 208 of 1882, and directs that returns as therein laid down covering the period of the recent Burmese War, be furnished to the War Office forthwith, and supplementary returns henceforward submitted annually on the 1st of January, in view to the completion and correction of officers' war services in the Official Army List.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments :—

6th Bengal Cavalry.—Captain J C F Gordon, Squadron Commander, to be 2nd-in-Command, vice Fletcher, retired. Dated 3rd March 1889.

Captain C S Wheler, Squadron Commander, to move up in grade succession, vice Gordon. Dated 3rd March 1889.

Captain C E W Macdonald, Squadron Commander, to move up in grade succession, vice Wheler. Dated 3rd March 1889.

Captain E T Paul, Squadron Officer, to be Squadron Commander, vice Macdonald. Dated 3rd March 1889.

4th Bengal Infantry,—Surgeon J M Macnamara, MD, to the officiating medical charge of the Regiment, vice Surgeon A C Younan.

25th Punjab Infantry—Lieutenant R R Vaughan 1st Battalion Worcestershire Regiment, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be Officiating Wing Officer on probation. Dated 25th February 1889.

Lieutenant A C Pitman, Royal Artillery, is directed to proceed from Nowgong to Ferozepore and rejoin "G" Battery 1st Brigade, for duty.

Lieutenant General D MacFarlan, Royal Artillery, who vacates his appointment on the District Staff on the 31st March, will proceed to England after that date.

The undermentioned officers are qualified for promotion to the rank of Lieutenant : 2nd Lieuts Sir C Cuyler, Bart, C C Pearson, and A S Crum, Oxfordshire Light Infantry.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to England :

Royal Artillery—Captain R M Crofton, "H." Battery 2nd Brigade, for six months, on urgent private affairs.

7th Dragoon Guards—Major W B Creagh, for six months, on private affairs.

2nd Battalion West Yorkshire Regiment—Major A W Noyes, for twelve months, on private affairs.

2nd Battalion Manchester Regiment—Captain W B Graham, for twelve months, on medical certificate.

2nd Battalion Wiltshire Regiment—Lieutenant R W C Brook, for seven months, on urgent private affairs.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :

21st Hussars.—2nd Lieutenant A J N Harward (Officiating Wing Officer on probation 19th Punjab Infantry), to Rawal Pindi, for six months, from date of availing himself of it, to study the native languages.

6th Bengal Cavalry.—Lieutenant J P Barnes, in India, on medical certificate, from the 13th August to the 7th October 1888, under the Leave Rules for the Staff Corps.

32nd Pioneer.—Lieutenant H Walton, to Calcutta, for three months from date of availing himself of it, to study the native languages, under the Leave Rules for the Staff Corps.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, March 23.)

MILITARY SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

Notifications.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General will leave Calcutta on Tuesday, the 2nd April, 1889, and will arrive at Simla via Allahabad, Lucknow, Hurdwar, and Umballa, on or about the 15th April, 1889.

MEDICAL.

The services of Surgeon William Rice Edward, M D, I M S, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

Surgeon-Major D O'Connell Raye, M D, Professor of Surgical and Descriptive Anatomy, Medical College, Calcutta, is appointed to officiate as Professor of Surgery in that College, during the absence on special leave of Brigade Surgeon K McLeod, M D, or until furthers orders.

Surgeon-Major J O'Brien, M D, Civil Surgeon, Burdwan, is appointed to officiate for Surgeon-Major D O'Connell Raye, M D, Professor of Surgical and Descriptive Anatomy, Medical College, Calcutta, during the absence on special leave of Brigade Surgeon K McLeod, M D, or until further orders.

JUDICIAL.

Under the provisions of section 4 of the Punjab Courts Act, XVIII of 1884, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to make the following appointments :—

Mr B H Baden-Powell, C I E, C S, temporary Judge of the Chief Court, Punjab, to be a Judge of that Court, vice Mr J D Tremlett, who has been permitted to resign the Bengal Civil Service with effect from the 22nd instant.

Mr J Frizelle, C S, Officiating Judge, to be a Judge of the Chief Court temporarily until further orders.

Mr A H Benton, C S, Divisional and Sessions Judge, Peshawar, to officiate as a Judge of the Chief Court during the unexpired portion of the furlough granted to Mr T W Smyth, C S, or until further orders.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The services of the Reverend A G A Roberts, Chaplain of Mussoorie, are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, for employment as Chaplain of Nagpur, Central Provinces, with effect from the 1st March, 1889, or such subsequent date as he may take over charge of his duties at Nagpur.

The Reverend C T Winckley, a Junior Chaplain on the Bengal Establishment, reported his arrival at Calcutta on the afternoon of the 12th instant.

The Reverend Mr. Winckley's services are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal, witheffect from the date of his arrival.

MILITARY.

2nd Lieutenant A P Browne, Officiating Squadron, Officer (on probation), 1st Regiment, Central India Horse, is granted leave to Bombay, for four months to study the Native languages, with effect from the 15th March, 1889, or such subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the leave.

Mr. W. J. Cuningham, Under-Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department, is granted furlough, for eight months, under section 50, chapter 5, of the Civil Leave Code, and with effect from the 1st April, 1889.

The following appointments are made in the Erinputa Irregular Force, with effect from the 22nd January, 1889, consequent on the retirement from the service of Colonel G. L. K. Hewett, Commandant of the Force :—

Lieutenant-Colonel P. W. Smith, Squadron Commander and 2nd-in-Command, to be Commandant, but to continue to officiate as Commandant of the Merwara Battalion.

Captain R. A. Cole, Wing Officer and Adjutant, and Officiating Squadron Commander and 2nd-in-Command to be Squadron Commander and 2nd-in-Command, vice Lieutenant-Colonel Smith.

Lieutenant F. T. C. Hughes, Wing Officer in the Meywar Bhil Corps, and Officiating Wing Officer and Adjutant, Erinpura Irregular Force, to be Wing Officer and Adjutant, vice Captain Cole.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. C. A. Stuart, Officiating Post-master-General, Punjab, is granted privilege leave for fifteen days from the 27th February, 1889, and Mr. E. Hodgkinson, Personal Assistant to the Postmaster-General, Punjab, is appointed to officiate as Postmaster-General during Mr. Stuart's absence.

Sir F. R. Hogg, C.S.I., K.C.I.E., Director-General of the Post Office of India, is granted furlough without medical certificate for three months and seven days, under Section 50 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 7th April, 1889, or from such date as he may avail himself of it.

Mr. A. U. Fanshawe is appointed to officiate as Director-General of the Post Office of India during the absence on leave of Sir F. R. Hogg or until futher orders.

ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenant-Colonel C. G. Cautley is appointed to officiate as Controller of Military Accounts, Bengal, with effect from the 6th March, 1889, vice Colonel M. C. Perreau, proceeded on furlough.

The following appointmeat is made, with effect from the 20th March, 1889, vice Colonel C. A. E. S. Carter whose tenure of appointment has expired :—

Colonel C. F. Thomas, Military Accountant, 1st class, 1st grade, to be Controller of Military Accounts, sub. *pro tem.*

With reference to G. G. O. No. 256 of this date, the following appointments are made, with effect from the 1st April, 1889 :—

Lieutenant-Colonel C. G. Cautley to officiate as Controller of Military Accounts, Eastern Circle, Bengal.

Colonel M. A. Rowlandson to officiate as Controller of Military Accounts, Western Circle, Bengal.

ARMY REMOUNT DEPARTMENT.

In G. G. O. No. 211 of 1889, Captain Williamson should have been styled "officiating Assistant Superintendent, Reserve Remount Depot, Saharanpore," and not as therein stated.

COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenant H. N. Hilliard, Bengal S. C., Deputy Assistant Commissary General, on probation, is confirmed in that appointment, with effect from the 18th February, 1888.

PERSONAL STAFF.

The Viceroy and Governor-General has been pleased to make the following appointments on His Excellency's Personal Staff, with effect from the 10th December, 1888 :—

To be Honorary Surgeons.—Surgeon-General G. Bidie, MB, CIE, Indian Medical Service, Madras Establishment.

Deputy Surgeon-General G. Farrell, CB, Indian Medical Service, Bengal Establishment.

Deputy Surgeon-General G C Chesnaye, Indian Medical Service, Bengal Establishment.

Surgeon-Major R Harvey, MD, Indian Medical Service, Bengal Establishment.

Surgeon-Major D. D. Cunningham, M. B., Indian Medical Service, Bengal Establishment.

Surgeon Major B. Franklin, Indian Medical Service, Bengal Establishment.

Brigade-Surgeon W. Temple, VC, MB, Medical Staff.

SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned Military Pupils having passed their final examination are admitted into the service as Sub-Assistant Apothecaries, with effect from the 11th February, 1889 :—George Francis Byers, Charles William Ernest Kerr, Joseph Lee, Reginald Alexander Boermel, Ernest Armin Carapiet Griffiths, Edward James Greson, Smithbert Henry Peal, Arthur Edwin Du Bois, Eugene Alfred St. Romaine, Henry Lovell William Clark, Henry William Martin, Christopher John Raeburne, Dudley James Hayfield Griffiths,

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

The undermentioned officers are granted furlough or leave out of India :—Colonel C. S. Noble, Bengal SC, Deputy Commissioner, 1st Grade, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, (p. a.) for 212 days, under rule IX. of the Regulations of 1868.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. E. Campbell, Bengal SC, Deputy Conservator of Forests, 3rd grade North-Western Provinces and Oudh, (p. a.) for one year and 243 days, under rule IX. of the Regulations of 1868.

Lieutenant-Colonel A. McC. Bruce, General List, Infantry, 4th Punjab Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force, (p. a.) for one year, under Article 709, Army Regulations, India, Volume I. Part I. Pension Service—29th year commenced 19th December, 1888.

Major H. M. Rose, D. S. O., Bengal SC. 27th Bengal Infantry, (p. a.) for one year, under Article 709, Army Regulations, India, Volume I., Part I. Pension Service—23rd year commenced 8th March, 1889.

Captain C. G. M. Fasken, Bengal SC 2nd Sikh Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force, (p. a.) for one year, under Article 709, Army Regulations, India, Volume I., Part I. Pension Service—15th year, commenced 13th June, 1888.

Captain H. P. Picot, Bengal SC, Commissariat Department, (p. a) for one year, under Article 709, Army Regulations, India, Volume I., Part I. Pension Service—15th year, commenced 21st September 1888.

Lieutenant C. G. E. Thackwell, Bengal SC Commissariat Department, (p. a.) for one year, under Article 709, Army Regulations, India, Volume I., Part I., Pension Service—11th year, commenced 1st May, 1888.

Lieutenant T. Quin, Bengal SC, 3rd Sikh Infantry Punjab Frontier Force, (p. a.) for one year, under Article 709, Army Regulations, India, Volume I., Part I. Pension Service—9th year, commenced 11th August, 1888.

Lieutenant A. H. Battye, Bengal S C, 2nd Battalion, 3rd Gurkha Regiment, (p. a.) for one year, under Article 709, Army Regulations, India, Volume I. Part I. Pension Service—5th year commenced 12th November, 1888.

Conductor J. Penfold, Ordnance Department, Head Overseer, Small Arms Ammunition Factory, Dum-Dum, (m. c.) for one year, under rule I of the regulations of 1875.

Sub-Conductor H. Priest, Ordnance Department, (m. c.) for one year, under rule VI. of the regulations of 1875.

Sub-Conductor W. Brookes, Military Works Department, (m. c.) for one year, under rule VI. of the regulations of 1875.

With reference to G. G. O. No. 935 of 1888, Sub-Assistant Apothecary H. O'Brien has been granted by the Secretary of State for India furlough out of India, (m. c.) for six months, under note to rule VI. of the regulations of 1875.

The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of furlough or leave by the Secretary of State for India :—

Major S. C. Turner, R. E., (m. c.) for six months.

Major G. L. Elliot, Bengal S.C., (m. c.) for six months.

Captain C. J. Robarts, Bengal S. C., (m. c.) for six months.

Surgeon W. Coury, M. B., (m. c.) for six months.

PENSIONS.

Under orders from the Secretary State for India Conductor. D. McNeill of the Ordnance Department, Bengal, is transferred to the Pension Establishment, with effect from the 31st March, 1889.

Conductor L. Eucker, of the Commissariat Department, Bengal, is transferred to the Pension Establishment.

Sub-Conductor M. Murphy of the Commissarint Department, Bengal, is transferred to the Pension Establishment.

PROMOTIONS.

The following promotions are made subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

To be Colonel in the Army.—Lieutenant-Colonel Richard Westmacott, Bombay S.C,—19th March, 1889.

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant-Colonel :—Major William Oliver Thompson,—18th March 1889.

To be Major :—Captain James Andrew Colvile Wedderburn,—17th March 1889.

Sub-Conductors W. Beckett and A. Hebden, on probation, are confirmed in the warrant grade, with effect from the 10th September, 1888.

Sub-Conductors George Henry Ashby and George Wagstaff, to be Conductors; Store Sergeant Edwin Bonner and Thomas Lynch to be Sub-Conductors, on probation,—with effect from the 13th February, 1889, vice Conductors W. H. Clarke and R. Wolfe, remanded to regimental duty.

Supernumerary Sub-Conductor, on probation, T. Lynch to be absorbed, Store Sergeant Charles Walter McMorran, to be Sub-Conductor, on probation,—with effect from the 13th February, 1889, vice Sub-Conductors J. Ford and A. Davidson, remanded to regimental duty.

SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

The following promotions are made in the Apothecary Branch of the Subordinate Medical Department, Bengal :—Temporary Second Grade Apothecary George McCall is confirmed from the 21st December 1888, vice First Grade Apothecary H. Watson, pensioned.

Temporary Second Grade Assistant Apothecary James Halpin is confirmed from 21st December, 1888, vice temporary second grade Apothecary McCall, confirmed.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS.

Allahabad Light Horse :—Mr. William Henry Lockington Impey to be Second Lieutenant, vice Gordon, resigned.

Purneah Rifles.—Mr. James Cattral Price, to be Captain-Commandant, vice Shillingford resigned.

Mr. Frederick Alexander Shillingford to be Lieutenant, to complete the establishment.

Bengal-Nagpur Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps.—Mr. John Henry James to be Second Lieutenant, *vice* Glover, resigned. Dated 13th February, 1889.

Presidency Volunteer Reserve Battalion—Mr. Andrew Bigoe Barnard to be Captain, to complete the establishment.

Messrs. Alexander Hogg and Chartes Richard Hill to be Lieutenants, to complete the establishment.

RESIGNATIONS.

Allahabad Light Horse.—Lieutenant J. D. Gordon resigns his commission.

Purneah Rifles—Captain F. A. Shillingford resigns his commission.

Oudh Volunteer Rifle Corps.—Lieutenant J. Watkins resigns his commission.

Ghazipur Volunteer Rifle Corps.—Lieutenant R. H Twigg, Bengal S.C., 12th Bengal Infantry, Adjutant, resigns his appointment.

Bengal-Nagpur Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps.—Lieutenant T. H. Glover resigns his commission. Dated 13th February, 1889.

The following promotions and reversions are made in the establishment of the Barrack Department from the dates specified :—

Sub-Conductor J. Clarke, from Assistant Barrack Master to Barrack Master, Class II, permanent, with effect from 1st November 1888 : Sub-Conductor M. Carroll from Assistant Barrack Master to Barrack Master, Class II, temporary, with effect from 1st November 1888 : Sub-Conductor T. Johnston from Temporary Barrack Master, Class I, to Barrack Master Class II, reversion, with effect from 12th November 1888 : Sub-Conductor M. Carroll from temporary Barrack Master, Class II, to Assistant Barrack Master, reversion, with effect from 12th November 1888. Sub-Conductor G. Hill from temporary Barrack Master, Class II, to Assistant Barrack Master, reversion, with effect from 26th December 1888 ; Sub-Conductor T. Fisher from Assistant Barrack Master to Barrack Master, Class II, permanent, with effect from 12th February, 1889 ; Sub-Conductor W. Brookes from Barrack Sergeant to Assistant Barrack Master, permanent, with effect from 1st August 1888 ; Sub-Conductor T. Reilly from Barrack Sergeant to Assistant Barrack Master, permanent, with effect from 1st August 1888.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr. W. F.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 5, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF RAPESEED.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 27th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Bhat Bazaar, in the godown of Gordhandas Damoderdas, by order of Marwady Ramdas Luxmiharayen, and on account and risk of Marwady Joovarmul Beejraz—

302 bags rapeseed.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF KEROSINE LAMPS WITHOUT RESERVE.

Under instructions from Mr. R. Ditmar, late Theadore Knaust, Messrs. BENNETT & Co will THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 27th instant, and TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 28th inst. at 1 p.m., each day sell by Public Auction, at Medow Street, Fort, below Mr. N. M. Petit's office, or opposite to Messrs. Mehrjee, Johnstone & Co., the surplus stock consisting of a choice assortment of 1, 2, 3 and 4 light hanging lamps, hall, library, billiard, and storm proof hanging lamps, table and reading lamps, stable, cookroom, and veranda lamps and many others, too numerous to describe.

The above is on view.

On Saturday, the 30th inst. at 1 p.m. Messrs BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 6, 1st floor, Colaba Causeway, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, oleographs and pictures, a first rate Singer's sewing machine in good order, &c., &c., the property of JAMES GRAY, Esq.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

TO BE SOLD on THURSDAY, the 4th April, at 1 p.m., the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished household furniture, Limoges China, dinner service for 12 persons, Minton's tea and coffee sets, Dresden and Worcester China table ornaments, crown Derby dessert service in travelling case, complete glassware for 12 persons, Minton chamber sets, Japanese, China and English ornaments, new cooking stove with utensils, household requisites of every kind, including English cooking utensils, ice pail, &c., mostly new, lawn mower, choice garden plants, including 21 roses and 6 dozen violets just imported from England, the property of Colonel HIBBERT, Warden Road, Breach Candy.

On SATURDAY, the 30th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piece goods.

AT 1-0 P.M.

1 handsome strong English-built glass fronted miniature brougham.

1 powerful bay Arab, 14-3, goes in saddle and harness.

1 strong second-hand mail-phaeton.

1 handsome strong bay Arab horse, 4 years old, quiet to ride and drive.

1 handsome strong Victoria with handsome strong bay Australian horse and harness.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, March 27, 1889.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
7, MARINE STREET.

UNRESERVED SALE OF SUPERIOR FANCY WOOLLEN CLOTH.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 27th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a consignment of superior fancy woollen cloth for coats, trousers, and suits, just received per s.s. Horn Head, consisting of—

Check suiting, fancy suiting, fancy tweed, striped cheviot coating, striped suiting, cheviot suiting Scotch tweed, cheviot drab and dark grey twill coating, black corks, stripe worsted Oxford mix corks, light check fancy worsted, thin stripe and check fancy worsted, drab, mid-grey and dark grey twill coating, blue mix corks, Oxford twill coating, hairline coating, light fancy tweed suiting, woaded vicuna, indigo blue vicuna, woaded solid twill, stripe cord serge, checks and stripes, light twin checks diagonals, worsted black mix paper corks, &c., &c. The pieces, which are from 10 to 15 yards in length, will be sold singly to suit all buyers, and is on view.

SALE of His Share in a Valuable Property, situate at Surat.

Under instructions from the administrator general as administrator of the estate of the late Hormusjee Shapoorjee Powree, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th April, at 4 p.m.

The three-fourths share of the said Hormusjee Shapoorjee Powree, in a house situate in Farampoora, near Roostampoora, in Surat.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned at Bombay.

BONA FIDE SALE OF FURNITURE.

On FRIDAY, the 29th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Colaba Causeway, next to new Apollo Hotel, the handsome teakwood and blackwood furniture, such as dining, drawing, dressing and washhand tables, chairs, conversation and sofa couches, sideboard, cots, cloths press, chest of drawers, whatnot, &c., the property of a gentleman.

The property is on view.

On TUESDAY, the 2nd April, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Nos. 1 and 2, Albion Place, Byculla, next to Victoria Gardens, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, plated ware, crockery and glassware, table ornaments, flower vases, table and hanging lamps, pictures, carpets, &c., the property of J. O. WREDDEN, Esq.

Property will be on view 3 days before the sale.

On SATURDAY, the 30th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Baboola Tank Road, Mazagon, opposite Byramjee Hall, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best electroplated-ware by Elkington, rich crockery and glass-ware, a handsome canoe-shaped open carriage, by Stephens, a strong grey Arab horse, China flower vases, pictures, carpets, Hinks's table and hanging lamps, &c., the property of E. G. CABRAL, Esq.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

SALE OF Arab Horses at the Stables of Shaik Essa bin Curtas, Bellasis Road, Byculla.

On SATURDAY the 30th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the stables of Shaik Essa bin Curtas, close to Messrs. Latham, Beram & Co., Bellasis Road.

A number of good Arab horses, suitable for single and double harness and saddle, the property of Arab dealers proceeding to their native country.

On MONDAY, the 1st April, at 1 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Colaba Causeway, next to the Apollo Hotel, 2nd Floor, the valuable and handsome French polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, plated-ware, crockery, and glassware, handsome table ornaments, Hink's patent hanging and table lamps, Brussels carpets, China and Japanese flower vases, &c., the property of the late J. G. THOMSON Esq.

The property will be on view 3 days before the sale.

SALE of Valuable landed property in Ghogaree Moholla or Pydhowaee Street, without the Fort.

On FRIDAY, the 5th April, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagee Sheemjee Ludha and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Ghachee Essub Esmael in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 11th day of August, 1885.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground, together with the messuage or dwelling house standing thereon, situate without the Fort of Bombay, fronting on the westside of Ghogaree Moholla or Pydhowaee street, in the subdistrict of Fort, formerly as well as now in occupation of the tenants of the said Ghachee Essub Esmael, registered in the books of the Collector of land revenue under No. 2938 and assessed by the Collector of assessment under old No. 78, and new street No. 19, 21, and ward No. 6-91, containing by admeasurement 34 and one-ninth square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the east by sweeper's passage, on the west by the said Ghogaree Moholla or Pydhowaee Street, on the north by the house of Ghachee Ahmed Esmael, and on the south by the said Ghogaree Moholla or Pydhowaee Street.

For further particulars and conditions of sale applications may be made to the undersigned.

On SATURDAY the 6th April at the 1 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "Arbuthnot," Breach Candy, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best plateware, rich crockery and glassware, a sweet-toned mahogany semi-grand pianoforte by John Broadwood and Sons, handsome harmonium, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, Hink's patent hanging and table lamps, pictures, carpets, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., the property of E. MILLER, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before sale.

SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY IN SAT TAD DOONGRY COOLY STREET, WITHOUT THE FORT.

On THURSDAY, the 4th April, at 4 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagee Mr. Datoobhoy Ebrahim and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Tricumjee Veljee, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 21st day of January, 1888.

All that piece of land, with the messuage or dwelling house standing thereon, situate on the east side of Sat Tad Doongry Cooly Street, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 717 and five ninths square yards or thereabouts, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No 831, new No. 6575, old Survey No. 70 and new Survey No. 2660, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Ward No. 1183-84, Street Nos. 389-95 and 385 A, and bounded on the east by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, on the west by the Sat Tad Doonzry Cooly Street, on the north by the public passage, and on the south by the house of Jadda Nanajee, and which said premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of said Tricumjee Veljee.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Thakurdas, Dhurrumsey, and ama, solicitors for the mortgagee or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, March 27, 1889.

NOTES
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SUBJECT:—"ENGLISH VIEWED IN CONNECTION WITH ANGLO-SAXON AND ITS OTHER SOURCES."

LECTURER:—G. W. FORREST, B.A.

The Lectures are open to the public.

By Order,
P. PETERSON, M.A., D.Sc.,
University Registrar.

Bombay, 26th March, 1889.

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SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
41, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

BONA FIDE SALE.

On FRIDAY, the 29th day of March, the sale commencing at 2 p.m., Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, the whole of the valuable and handsome french-polished, furniture, glass, and crockeryware, rare pictures, lamps, &c., in the Tent No. 7, near Tramway Stable, Colaba Causeway, the property belonging to Mr. H. HUGGETT.

The property will be on view.

SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

On SUNDAY, the 31st day of March, sale to commence at 2 p.m., Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, the whole of the valuable and handsome household furniture, glass, crockery and platedware, at Kalbadevie Road, Cavel Street, near the Roman Catholic Church, the property belonging to Mr. C. D. VIEGAS.

The property is now on view.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Bombay, March 27, 1889.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 26.

THERE was an advance of ¼ per cent. in Consols in London yesterday, at 98; Indian Sterling Loan was also higher to the same extent, at 108. Silver is quoted by Reuter and privately at a further decline of 1-16d. per oz., making the price 42½d. Rupee Securities were ¼ higher in Fours, at £67¼, but in the other denomination they were unaltered, at £70⅜. About £275,000 in Gold had been paid into the Bank of England. French Rentes in Paris were ¼ higher, at 84⅜; Exchange on London had advanced two centimes, say to francs 25·29½. Brazier's Yellow Metal is quoted in London at 5½, the last previous quotation having been 6¼, wired five days ago.

In the General Produce Markets there had been little change. Linseed was steady at Friday's quotations for all descriptions, Rapeseed was firm, but with little doing, and rates were unaltered. Wheat was quiet at previous prices, with the exception of Club No. 2, which was 6d. per quarter higher to arrive *via* the Canal.

Cotton in Liverpool closed steady last evening all round, the day's sales having aggregated 10,000 bales, inclusive of 1,000 Surats. Spot prices were unchanged both for Mid American and Surats, but American arrivals were 1-32d. higher for June-July deliveries and 1-64d. up in all other positions. The Imports were 27,000 bales. Manchester was quiet.

In New York also there was no alteration in the spot price, 10¼ being still the quotation for Mid-Uplands; but June futures were 3 points lower, at 10·14 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 11,000 bales, going against much smaller figures for the corresponding day in the two preceding years, and making the total figures compare as follows:—

	1889.	1888.	1887.
Monday's Receipts..	11,000	6,000	5,000
Two days' do. ...	18,000	11,000	9,000
Since 1st Sept. 88	5,163,000	5,069,000	5,030,000

About the same amount of actual business was transacted in our local market to day as yesterday; but the closing of the 25th March contracts being over, there was a quieter feeling, and prices of Bengals and Bhownuggur receded Re. 1 per candy. Bengals and Julgaum have been most wanted, and over 500 bales of each growth were taken at Rs. 179-83 and 202-8, respectively, the other purchases having been principally in Khangaum at Rs. 198-202, Broach at Rs. 244, Bhownugger at Rs. 206½, Dhollera at Rs. 212, Veerumgaum ginned at Rs. 214, and Compta at Rs. 174 per candy.

WHEAT continues inactive. Only a small business has been reported again to-day, and the market closed quiet, but with all descriptions quoted as before.

SEEDS have not been enquired for, and transactions have been on a limited scale; but we report no further change in the price of any kind.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Sunday and yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	13,957	bales.
Wheat	32,964	cwt.
Linseed	23,473	"
Rapeseed	5,554	"
Gingelly	6,984	"
Ground Nuts	626	"

FREIGHTS are dull and declining. The Lilburn Tower (s) now ready in harbour, has accepted 25s per ton for prompt loading. Business for Trieste and Venice in Cotton for April shipment has been done at Rs. 22 per ton.

EXCHANGE opened at a further decline of 1-32d. in Bank Demand and Wire Transfer and in 3 months' sight Credits, little business having been done in Telegraphic at 1s. 4 7-16d. Rates gave way 1-32d. more for Bank remittance, while Credits were also quoted another 1-32d. down, but with few Bills coming out. Ready Bills have been negociable at our quoted rate for two mails, and 1-32d. less per mail for April and for May, at 1s. 4¼d. and 1s. 4 15-32d. We quote ready:—

Bank Bills on demand...	1s. 4 7-16d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic...	1s. 4 13-32d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight.	1s. 4¼d.	"
Credits do. ...	1s. 4⅜d.	"
Francs do. ...	1·75½d.	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER was firm in the earlier part of the day at 99 for Fours for cash, the rates for the two next accounts having been quoted at 99 1-16 and 99 5-16, respectively, with a good deal doing for the next settlement; but later on the cash price receded to 98 15-16, which was the closing quotation, forward rates having also receded 1-16 to ⅛ per cent. 103 nominal has been named for 4½ per cent. Paper.

SHARES.—There was a fair demand for Mill shares this afternoon, generally at advanced rates, and the changes which we make in our list this evening all show more or less improvement. Swadeshi Mill shares are Rs. 30 higher, at Rs. 920; Jevraz Balloo and Maha Lakshmi have advanced Rs. 15 each, at Rs. 1,050 and Rs. 620, respectively. Morarji Gokaldas are Rs. 10 higher, at Rs. 1,640; and the following all show an advance of Rs. 5 per share:—Maneckji Petit, at Rs. 1,265; Ripon, at Rs. 1,185; and Sholapore, at Rs. 1,340, Treacher and Co. are Rs. 5 higher, at Rs. 1,315 per share.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates.
		Rs.	Rs.		
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	All	13 pct.	930
Bank of Bengal	12,000	500	All	10 do.	980
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	All	11 do.	850
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000	100	All	6 do.	122
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	63,000	3,125	..	17½ do.	£19
National Bank of India	37,320	250	...	5 do.	111

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Bombay Fire Insurance Co	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,020
Empire Fire Insurance Co	..	5,000	1,000	Rs. 75	1,050
Indian Fire Insurance Co	110	4,000	1,000	Rs. 90	1,000
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance Co	250	8,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,900

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R. 5 per cent. Stock	...	£10	All	£3-16-9	...
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent...	...	£100	...	...	...

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown & Co., Ld	1,000 / 750	200 / 200	200 / 150	10 / 5 p.ct	195 / 100
Badhan Pilaw Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 16	154
Bapty Co., Ld.	625		185	Nil.	75
Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld		50	0	6 p.c.	500
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	750	5·0	500	10 p.c.	600
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited..	1,250	100	100	5 Rs. 5	82xd
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	165	Rs.	3,275
Do. (3rd Issue) ...	2,000	62	375	Rs.	820
Bombay Municipal Bonds	...	...	...	p.c.	103
Clydesdale Dyeing Co.	1,000	500	500	...	480
Cooper, Madon & Co., Ld	3,000	100	100	Rs	20
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	Nil.	40
Geyer & Co., Ld.	500	100	40	...	40
Indian Guaranteed Suretyship Association	5,000	100	10	10 p c.	11
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	42,000	25	25		6
Kurrachee Lighterage Co., Ld.	500	236	250	...	150
Kemp & Co., Ld.	4,000	200	175	Rs. 26	370
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	00	100	Rs. 10	91
Napier Hotel Co	300	100	100	13 p.c.	
Napier Foundry and M'f'g. Co.	1,500	100	100	...	100
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company ...	5,000	200	50	10 p.c	220
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	20	8 p.s.	22
Port Canning Co.	6,000	000	1000	Rs. 9	345
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	Nil	50
Phillips & Co., Ld.....	4,000	100	100	Rs	114
Soundy & Co., Ld.....	1,000	100	...	9 p.c.	90
Southwell and Austin.	1,000		95	...	105
Telephone Co., Ld.....	19,000	25	500	Rs. 5-8	7
Treacher & Co., Ld....	1,305	500	100	Rs. 90	1315
Thacker & Co., Ld.....	1,500	100		Rs. 10	165
Western India Flour Mills	000	12	125	Nil.	37 / 40
M. M. Mody & Co.....					20

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

BLAKEMAN—March 26, at Victoria Cross Road, Byculla, Mary, relict of the late J. H. Blakeman, after a long illness, aged 60 years. Funeral this (Wednesday) evening at Sewree Cemetery, 5-30 p.m. Friends will please accept this intimation.—(English papers please copy.)

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

ROBERT—March 4, at Pine Cottage, Simla, the wife of W Robert, Survey of India, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

ALEXANDER—JONES—March 22, by special license, at the Military Church, Lucknow, by the Rev A Pearson, J R Alexander, Sergeant, 17th D C O Lancers, to Charlotte Louisa (Lottie), third daughter of Mr Thomas Johns, of Bath, Somerset, England.

O'REILLY—PRESGRAVE—March 21, at Sitapur, Oudh, Surgeon-Major Thomas O'Reilly, Medical Staff, to Ethel Isabella, youngest daughter of the late Captain Duncan Kyd Presgrave, 8th Native Infantry Regiment.

SUTHERLAND—STATEN—March 21, at the Memorial Church, Cawnpore, by the Rev Allan Ramsay, Sarah, widow of the late William Staten, of Agra, to George F Sutherland, Mozafferpore, Tirhoot.

SMITH—SIMPSON—At St John's Church, Monghyr, by the Rev Sidney Scott, Charles Campbell Smith, eldest son of the late Major-General C F Smith, B S C, to Alice Maud, only daughter of T Simpson, Esq, of Monghyr.

DEATHS.

BACON—March 18, at Multan, Charles Underwood, only child of Quarter Master Sergeant Bacon, North-Western Railway Volunteers, Lahore.

MEDLICOTT—March 16, at Quetta, Beluchistan, F M Medlicott, Lieutenant, Royal Engineers, aged 23.

WOOD—March 18, at Khushab, ("Dolly") Lillian Francis Wood, the dearly beloved daughter of W J and Annie Wood, Sind-Sagar Railway, aged 2 years and 10 months.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 27, 1889.

WHAT is not inaptly termed a diplomatic *coup de main* has been unostentatiously effected by the Government of Japan, to the discomfiture of some sixteen of the principal European powers, our own unfortunately amongst the number. A treaty has been negotiated between Japan and the United States, which puts an end, so far as American citizens are concerned, to the excessive privileges which, under the designation of "extra-territoriality," placed them in common with all other foreigners in a position to laugh at Japanese law, Japanese police, and Japanese courts. This position of immunity rendered them practically independent of any jurisdiction whatever, while nominally subject to that of their own Minister, who had no means whatever of enforcing respect for the rights of the natives of the country, or indeed for those of any one else. This state of things was brought about by the high-handed and extra-legal, but highly successful, proceedings of British and French Admirals when returning from the operations which humbled the pride of China, and compelled the Celestial Government to accept the treaty of Tientsin. At that time the Mikado was a *nominis umbra*; the world at large had a dim idea that he was a sort of monarchical Mrs. Harris, and that there was really no such person. The Tycoon was all in all, the sovereign *de facto*, and the sole authority to be taken thought of, and intimidated by Admirals with a mission to bring Japan into harmony with Western civilisation. The Daimios, great noblemen with two swords apiece, and a number of devoted retainers—men who knew how to die, as their masters did, when they received their orders—were then in existence, and in the enjoyment of a sort of feudal independence which promised well for the permanence of the foreign influence established and proclaimed by the treaty exacted from the Tycoon. No one then foresaw that in accepting the treaty which gave foreigners a right to do very much what they pleased in Japan, the Tycoon was wittingly or unwittingly committing the happy despatch. He disappeared imperceptibly, without the shock of revolution or any intestine commotion. The Mikado emerged from the shade, and became in fact what he had always been in theory, the absolute monarch of the country. The Daimios surrendered their *quasi*-independence, disbanded their followers, and took kindly to the study of Western methods and arts, commercial, military, political, scientific. Quite lately they have diligently investigated what it is in Christianity which makes Christian Powers so much respected by their neighbours. The Japanese civilization has been Europeanised, not with a superficial veneer, but thoroughly from top to bottom. The army has been reorganised by Japanese officers educated in the military schools of Europe. A formidable iron-clad fleet is officered by Japanese who studied the naval manœuvres at Portsmouth. A free press has been established, and a Constitution, based on the most approved Western models, has been promulgated. The courts of law have been reconstituted, and a code embodying the latest results of scientific jurisprudence has been introduced. Even the ladies of the Court have sacrificed their quaint and becoming national costume on the altar of the new civilisation.

If Japan cannot be said to be renovated, it has certainly taken a new departure along paths hitherto trodden with alacrity and confidence by European races alone. It cannot be a matter of surprise if with other European acquirements that adaptive people have come to think a good deal of themselves, and to ask why they should be placed in a position of inferiority to foreigners either abroad or at home, and especially at home. It occurred to them some years since to call the attention of the Ministers of the treaty Powers to the fact that a good many things have been changed since the treaties conferring the right of extra-territoriality had been conferred on the subjects of the Powers which imposed the treaty, and on the subjects of those Powers—of which there is a baker's dozen—which choose to become parties to that curiously bilateral international compact. When the delicate question of revision was suggested to the representatives of the Powers, they one and all seemed willing to admit that there was a good deal to be said for the Japanese view, but they represented that individually each Power was in effect powerless and could do nothing as it was a matter which all the fifteen Powers concerned would have a right to be consulted. The British Government is accused of being especially adverse to the claims of Japan for a modification to the provisions of the treaty which had grown especially irksome. The representative of the British Government opposed as long as he could the proposals for a Conference to consider the matter. Yielding on this point when resistance became politically impossible, our representative was, according to the *Times*, the most reluctant and suspicious of all the diplomatic agents assembled. The Conference sat at Tokio for months, and each Power had to agree to any proposal before it could become binding upon all or any. This was the *liberum veto* over again. Every individual Power was able to stop all progress by taking time to consider, and declining to make up its mind. In this policy of abstraction, the *Times* correspondent asserts, our representative took the cake, to the great disappointment of the Japanese men of progress, who expected better things from us, and counted much upon our disinterested desire to facilitate the revision of the treaty. After long and fruitless attempts to bring all the seventeen Powers into line, the Japanese Government tried to bring about an understanding with the Great Powers—England, Germany, France, and the United States—hoping to deal with the others on the basis arrived at with them. There was some reason for expecting that an understanding could be brought about; there was a general admission that some at least of the provisions of the treaty are no longer applicable to the circumstances of the country, that they are now wholly unnecessary and have become humiliating and irritating, and that the abrogation of them sooner or later is inevitable. The Conference, however, so far from effecting any progress, made the situation one of hopeless and incomprehensible entanglement, and placed the Japanese in a worse position than before by appearing to establish a sort of solidarity amongst the Foreign Powers to maintain the provisions of the treaty intact. The abandonment of the Conference seemed to put an end to all hopes of an immediate solution of the difficulty.

Japan, however, availed herself of the cessation of the attempt to negotiate with all the Powers on a common basis, to enter into an arrangement with the United States. A treaty with that Power has actually been signed which establishes the principle for which Japan has so steadily contended. The treaty gives to Japan jurisdiction over American citizens, in return for rights of trade and residence in all parts of Japan. This *quid pro quo* had been offered to all the treaty Powers, but they declined to accept it at the price of consenting to the modifications as to the right of jurisdiction. The most favoured nation clause of the existing treaties do not apply to a special arrangement of this kind, especially when the same privilege has been offered to all the Powers alike, and has been declined. The net result is that the Americans will be able to establish business houses throughout Japan. They can travel without passports and can take their goods up-country for sale, while the subjects of other foreign Powers are restricted to the treaty ports, to which Japanese traders must come if they want to buy their goods. This position of disadvantage will be found intolerable, and the other nations will be compelled jointly or severally to purchase the privileges which the Americans have acquired and to pay the same price for them. We have thus yielded to the United States the initiative in changes which could under no circumstances be much longer delayed, and we must soon have the mortification of being apparently forced to do, what ought to have been done with good grace. It is true we are in the same boat with sixteen other Powers, which will all, like ourselves, have to follow the example set by the United States. Another result of this clumsy diplomacy on the part of the European States is to be looked for. China is not likely to prove an indifferent spectator to the success with which the new school of Japanese statesmen has played off one of the Powers against the others. Nor for that matter are the Americans the people to overlook the possibilities which now come into view of making friends of the Japanese and the Chinese by supporting them in a methodised resistance to the pressure of the European maritime Powers. Will the latter present a united front against this new and possibly adverse influence in the Far East?

A PAPER published in London for transmission to India, announcing the arrival of the report of the Crawford Commission at the India Office, remarks very dolefully that "in such matters as this the Department in Whitehall is proverbially slow." A conviction of this truth led us a month or two since to predict that as the final decision rested with the Secretary of State, a twelvemouth would probably have elapsed between the transactions at Poona in July last and the end of the Crawford case. A great deal of indignation was poured out upon our devoted heads both in Bombay and in London, so that it is a consolation to find that an organ well up in the ways of the India Office incidentally justifies our forecast by the declaration that the India Office is proverbially slow in dealing with such cases. Having stated so much with entire accuracy, the writer makes some very curious blunders, which show that he has gone to very doubtful sources for his information as to facts which we imagined were common property. Thus it is affirmed that Mr. Crawford—oddly termed by a sympathising friend the "incriminated official"—is not only "deprived of all occupation" (which means, of course, that pending the decision in his case he has not been reinstated in his post of Commissioner of the Central Division), but is "practically a prisoner in Poona." Neither practically nor unpractically is the gentleman in question a prisoner anywhere; but above all not in Poona, for he is not in the Deccan capital, either bound or otherwise; he is at present residing in the pleasantest suburb of Bombay, and is free as air. Having thus proved his acquaintance with the actual state of things, the paragraphist goes on to state that some unnamed judicial authority accords full approval to "everything" certain judges of the Bombay High Court "did." Now as we know very well, five judges of the High Court strongly disapproved of the action taken by two of their colleagues, so that if "everything" that was said or done by Bombay judges had the approval of the nameless one there is great reason for satisfaction. It is somewhat surprising to learn that "in a general way it is of course undesirable, especially in a country like India, that there should be any serious conflict between the Judicial Bench and the Executive Government." It is a relief to learn that for the recent unfortunate differences in Bombay the primary responsibility does not rest with the "judges," which we can well believe. But getting deeper into the confusion of ideas consequent apparently on too long brooding on what a certain Calcutta correspondent telegraphs to London as Bombay news, the writer goes on to express his astonishment that Mr. Justice Candy should be chosen to fill an acting judgeship in the High Court! The Bombay press is "silent" on this grave event, and the silence is "significant"—of what, or of which, or of who is not stated, but it is taken as proof positive that the people in India share the astonishment of the writer in London. In the name of sanity what is there astonishing in the matter? Mr. Justice Candy, it is admitted, is of unquestioned fitness for the post, and "there may have been excellent reasons for selecting him," but—it does look as if some explanation should be forthcoming. "An incident of a similar nature could hardly have occurred in England without at least producing a Parliamentary interrogation." So that it is left to the world to infer that if the English ministry promoted a man of "unquestioned fitness as far as legal attainments are concerned," and for whose selection there are excellent reasons, there would be a Parliamentary interrogation, whatever that may mean. And all because Mr. Candy heard the appeal in the Hunmantrao case, and confirmed the judgment of the lower court. Things have come to a pretty pass when a Judge is disqualified for promotion to the High Court because he does his duty in a case that comes before the District Court.

THE result of Mr. Caine's second visit to India has been a fluttering in the dovecots of the non-conformist missionary societies at home which will doubtless last until the May meetings, and will then and there provide material for much anxious debate. There is much of "*et tu Brute*" in the replies that the missionary secretaries and their friends have made to the criticism of their candid friend. If anyone ever came to India of whom it might be calculated that his estimate of missionary enterprise would be favourable, if not flattering, it was Mr. Caine. The friend of all good works at home, and himself an evangelist of whom British non-conformity has abundant reason for being proud, he might be trusted to look with sympathy upon all good men who are doing good work in India. Discouragement from him is discouragement indeed. And yet he writes much such an account of the matter as Canon Taylor might have been expected to write of the condition of Protestant missions in India. He finds that the Baptist Missionary Society have made a net gain of 746

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE NAVAL DEFENCES.

LONDON, MARCH 26.

The debate on the proposed increase to the naval defences of the country commenced in the House of Commons last night.

Mr. Cremer moved an amendment that the outlay proposed by the Government was unnecessary, and he advocated a general disarmament.

Mr. Goschen, Chancellor of the Exchequer, said that the mightiness of England was the best guarantee for the preservation of peace.

ENGLAND AND MOROCCO.

TANGIERS, MARCH 25.

The Sultan of Morocco has assented to the repairs being made to the Submarine Cable.

The question relating to the murder of a British subject at Cape Juby is reserved for a separate settlement.

PROPOSED LAW AGAINST THE PRESS IN GERMANY.

BERLIN, MARCH 25.

General opposition is arising in Germany against the proposed measures to be brought forward by the Government to supersede the present Socialist Law, curtailing especially the liberties of the Press.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR AT KARACHI.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, MARCH 26.

After a very pleasant voyage the I.M.S. Dalhousie, with H. E. the Governor, Lady Reay, and Staff, *en route* for Sukkur, arrived at Karachi this morning. The vessel anchored at about two o'clock, and landing was effected at the wharf at Keamari about seven o'clock. The Governor was received by Mr. Pritchard, the Commissioner, and then went by train to the cantonment station, where a guard-of-honour of the 4th King's Own Lancaster Regiment was drawn up, and the band played the National Anthem as the train approached. The Governor was met by a large number of civil and military officials, and then drove with the Commissioner to his bungalow, where the Governor and Lady Reay spent the day resting, and left the cantonment station in a special train for Sukkur at five o'clock this evening.

THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT AND THE MAMLUTDARS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, MARCH 26.

The Poona Municipality case has been dismissed by the Magistrate with costs.

Caloude, the late mamlutdar, who has been suspended is now to be subjected to a departmental inquiry, the allegations being that he made misleading statements in regard to official matters.

Pindoo Gopal, mamlatdar of Punderpore, is to be suspended. He is understood to have been concerned in the recent scandals, but he was not a witness in the Crawford case.

THE KANHOW CHINS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, MAR. 26.

The columns which left Camp Tokhlaing on the 8th inst., accompanied by Genl. Faunce and Major Raikes, Political Officer, to attack the Kanhow Chins, occupied Wunkate, the Chins offering at times a determined resistance. The villages were destroyed. On approaching Tsayan the enemy retreated to Nankathe, two miles further west, after losing 15 killed and about 40 wounded. Our troops captured 16 head of cattle, besides a number of pigs, goats, poultry, and a large quantity of stores and grain, which were destroyed. Our casualties up to the 10th were one havildar and one sepoy of the 44th G. L. I., severely wounded. Three Chins visited Major Raikes at Tokhlaing as a deputation from the Kanhow Chiefs. Yatun and Kasin came into camp with a flag of truce and begged in the names of the Chiefs that the column might not advance further into Kanhow country, but the Political Officer, after pointing out that the terms offered had not been complied with, declined to grant them further grace. On the 12th instant, after destroying the remainder of their houses and property in Tsayan, left intact by the Chins, the column marched northwards for Tigyin. The 44th made a spirited charge against the enemy. The enemy's casualties are estimated at 25 killed and about 50 wounded. Our casualties were one sepoy dangerously and three severely wounded. The Kanhows have, it is believed, migrated west of Nankathe, where they have a few villages yet untouched.

DR. CURRIE *VS.* THE B. I. S. N. COMPANY.

(FROM OUR OWN BORRESPONDET.)

MADRAS, MARCH 26.

To-day the suit brought by Dr. Currie, in which he claimed Rs. 12,720 as damages from the British India Steam Navigation Company, was heard by the Hon. Mr. Justice Shepherd. The damages claimed were for alleged ill-treatment aboard the Goorkha in 1885. The allegation was denied by the Hon'ble Mr. Boyson, of Messrs. Binny and Company, agents, whose counsel urged that the suit was a vexatious one. Dr. Currie, who appeared without legal assistance, then asked for an adjournment to enable him to secure the services of a lawyer. The suit was dismissed with costs.

THE HYDERABAD RESIDENT'S RETURN JOURNEY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MARCH 26.

Mr. Howell will leave Calcutta on his return journey to Hyderabad to-morrow (Wednesday) night.

H. E. THE VICEROY'S MOVEMENTS.

H. E. the Viceroy will arrive at Allahabad on the afternoon of the 3rd April, and will leave for Lucknow on the following night. H. E. will go from Lucknow to Simla on the night of the 8th. His trip to Hurdwar has been abandoned owing to an outbreak of cholera in the neighbourhood.

THE DECCAN MINES.

The basis of the settlement of the Deccan Mines will be by a doubling of the working capital, which is now fixed at £150,000 by the issue of 15,000 new £10 deferred shares with a two years' extension of the prospecting lease granted to the company. This means that 5 per cent. will have to be paid on the whole million sterling before anything is paid on the new deferred shares.

NEW DISTRICT OFFICERS.

In order to qualify the new District Staff Officers in their work two selected officers will in future be attached to the head-quarters staff, one being posted to the Adjudtant-General's office and the other to Quarter-Master-General's office. After some six months' training they will change places, and at the close of a year they should be fairly acquainted with the routine of the work in both the departments.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, MARCH 25.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Drummond left here for Calcutta, Madras and Colombo yesterday morning.

SUEZ, MARCH 25.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macintosh, from Calcutta, Madras and Colombo, arrived here yesterday evening.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Rome arrived here from Colombo this morning.

PLYMOUTH, MARCH 25.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Carthage arrived here this morning.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Coromandel arrived here this evening one day before due date.

ADEN, MARCH 25.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S. N. Co.'s steamer Orion, from Trieste, left here this evening for Bombay.

MARCH 26.

The M. M. steamer Labourdonnais left here for Bombay this morning at 6 o'clock.

The M. M. steamer Mendoza left here for African ports yesterday evening at 3 o'clock.

The M. M. steamer Salazie left here for Europe on Saturday at 1 o'clock in the evening.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MARCH 25.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats steady.

Good Fair Dhollera	4 7-16
The Manchester Market has been quiet.	
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight	1 4 1-16
2½ per cent. Consols for account	98
3 per cent. French Rentes	84½
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	67½
4½ per cent. "	70⅝
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	108
Bar Silver	42½

The sum of about £275,000 has been payed into the Bank of England.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, March 26.—The barometer has risen rapidly in North-Western India, and the pressure is nearly a quarter of an inch above normal in North Punjab. Strong northerly winds hence prevail over the whole of North-West India and also on the Bombay Coast. The barometer has fallen in North-East India, and the shallow depression is again forming in Bengal. The temperature had increased generally yesterday, and is now above normal in all districts. The excess is greatest in the North-West Provinces, where it is from two degrees at Agra to nine degrees at Lucknow above normal. There were thunderstorms and duststorms in North Punjab, and also locally at a few stations. Wellington reports two inches, Murree, Jubbulpore and Peshawar half an inch.

BELGAUM GYMKHANA SPORTS.

ON Thursday afternoon the Gymkhana sports were held on the Somerset Parade Ground, and were very well attended. The 23rd N. I. band played at intervals. The quarter-mile race, open to native soldiers, Rs. 5, 3, and 2, was won by two native drivers of the R. A., they having beaten the 23rd crack runners. In the 250 yards flat race, open to all comers, Rs. 5, 3, and 2, Private Lowe came in first. In the V. C. race, open to R. A. only, over a hurdle, 200 yards, dismount, fire 3 rounds blank ammunition, pick up a dummy, mount and home over the hurdle, Rs. 6, 4, and 2. Bombardier Webster won easily—he reached the goal long before his competitors. The next event was the mounted chatty race, open to members only, conditions on the ground. A sweep of Rs. 2. This was the only really amusing event of the evening. Each rider being armed with a stick and having full liberty to use the said stick to the destruction of his neighbour's chatty, had first to catch up his chatty with the point of his stick, and then carry off his prize whole and entire to the winning post. The fun waxed fast and furious; chatties were seized and broken by scores, and the race was with difficulty won by Mr. Vallentin. Just as he passed the post, his hard-won trophy was smashed by Mr. Cooke Harle, but too late to disqualify him for the prize. Obstacles sack race. 50 yards. Open to the Garrison. Rs. 5, 3, and 2. The obstacles were: first a net, second a row of benches, and third a tent laid flat on the ground. The legs of the competitors were tied very securely. Private Pratt won the first prize. He evidently had had long practice at winning with tied-up legs. He hopped along like a kangaroo, and got through and over his obstacled path with apparent ease. The blindfold chatty race. Each competitor to be blindfolded and armed with a stick. The first man to break a chatty wins. Open to native soldiers. Rs. 4. Two trials had to be made. The men could so obviously see at the first attempt, that the race had to be gone over again. Even at the second trial blindfolded men were never known to run so true and straight at an object as did these Aryan guardians of our peace. However, as the men swore by every god in their numerous godhood, that see they did not, the prize had to be awarded according to the terms of the race. Cock-fighting for all comers. Rs. 3, 2, and 1. The contest continued for about 15 minutes. Pair after pair were ejected, and the last three on the field were the prize-winning "cocks." As usual, all arrangements were most carefully carried out. Captain Couchman, as sub-secretary to the Gymkhana, deserves and gains the hearty thanks of all.

NOTES FROM LUNAWADA.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

MARCH 23.

THE quiet morning of the 21st instant was broken with the firing of the guns, which announced the birthday of our heir-apparent, Prince Ranjitsingji, who has just attained his 8th year. To celebrate the event a public holiday was observed and sweetmeats were distributed to the children of the town. In the evening a Durbar was held, and the usual ceremony of *nazar* to the young prince was gone through. The fact worthy of note on this occasion was that in order to commemorate this happy event our Maharana Wakhatsingji, through his Naib Dewan, Mr. Dayalbai, expressed a desire to establish a Sanscrit school in Lunawada at a yearly cost of Rs. 700 to begin with. The school will bear the name of the Rana Saheb Saroopcooverbai, who is really a kind and accomplished lady, always willing to promote the cause of education.

The communication of the happy news was received with gratification. Under the present arrangement it is proposed to find teachers who can teach Astronomy, Vedic, and Puran, &c. It must be remembered that Lunawada has from time immemorial been noted throughout Guzerat and the greater part of India for Sanscrit literature. A good many old works and shastries well versed in Sanscrit are to be found at the present day in Lunawada. Sanscrit was once, no doubt, a beloved language of the Indians, but it is to be regretted that since the advent of British rule and the rapid spread of English education, it naturally received very little encouragement. As far as I am aware, there is no such institution in existence in the Bombay Presidency as the one proposed purely for Sanscrit literature. This laudable act of our Maharana is the result of his own good education at the Rajkumar College. He has not only set a noble example, and supplied a want long felt in Guzerat, but has conferred a lasting boon upon Sanscrit learners.

Owing to the scanty rain want of water throughout the district is much felt; I am glad, however, to observe that the Raja Saheb has, at the expense of the State, ordered a number of wells to be made. He has also, with a view to encourage kutcha wells, made remission of the water charge. This is no small relief for the poor ryots.

As a percautionary measure against the breaking out of an epidemic, the Raja has prohibited caste dinners for the present.

The experimental cotton cultivation has proved a complete success. The opinions invited of the Chamber of Commerce, the Director of Agriculture, and other European experts of cotton speak indeed very favourably of the quality and market of cotton produced here. Next year, it has been decided, that the cultivation shall be largely extended, introducing new measures the State has to face against a good many practical difficulties, and it becomes a matter of task to overcome the illiterate cultivators. I believe some important projects of reform are in contemplation, and with the help of energetic administrators Lunawada will become a model native State, small though it be.

THE ROYCHUND DIPCHUND GIRLS' SCHOOLS.

(FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.)

SURAT, MARCH 23.

MR. AND MRS. SHEPPARD, who are on the eve of their departure home, are on a visit to this city, and there have been several entertainments in their honour during the last three or four days. Mr. Premchund, the founder of the Rajabai Tower and the University Library, is a native of Surat, and among his numerous charities, established a couple of girls' schools called after his father, Sheth Raychund Dipchund Girls' Schools. These are the only institutions the Hindu community can be proud of here, and the committee availed themselves of the opportunity of Mrs. Sheppard's visit to distribute prizes to students of both Gopipura and Haripura schools. Mrs. Kalabhai Lallubhai, vice-president of the visiting committee, issued invitations on behalf of the Committee. The gathering was exclusively of ladies, excepting the school staff. It may be mentioned that a gathering consisting exclusively of ladies was not the first of its kind in connection with this institution. A similar one was held on the Indian Jubilee Eve, but the marked feature of this gathering was that when only a few dozen ladies, of whom hardly a tithe were Hindu ladies, including the host, Mrs. Kalabai, formed part of the gathering on that occasion, the number of ladies exceeded 150 this time. Among them were Mrs. and Miss Nariman, Miss Dosabhai, Misses Atha, Mrs. Darasha, Mrs. Shethna, Mrs. and Miss Cooverji, Misses Damry, Misses Dhanjisha Contractor, Mrs. Vadia, Miss Lovena, Mrs. Wells, Miss McKee, Miss Jacob, Miss Beaty, Mrs. Hayne, Miss De Souza, Mrs. Almond, Mrs. Ratiram, Mrs. Bulram, Mrs. Jugunnath, Mrs. Manubhai Bholanath (of Ahmedabad), Mrs. Kaji, Mrs. Govandas, Mrs. Pritamlal D. Jugjiwandas, Mrs. Parbhulal, Mrs. Ranjildas, Mrs. Prannarayan, Mrs. Chhaganlal, and numerous others of all communities. The hall was tastefully decorated. On the walls were seen the likeness of H. E. Lady Reay, specially ordered by the committee from Bombay, to commemorate Her Ladyship's visit to that institution; another likeness that has also been prepared by the committee is of the late Miss Mary Carpenter, whose name is a household word in Surat as elsewhere; and among other pictures was one of Lord Ripon. Mrs. Sheppard arrived at exactly half-past five. She was received by Mrs. Kalabhai, Mrs. Darasha, and one or two more Hindu ladies. Mrs. Kalabhai Lallubhai then read the report for Mr. Kalabhai, the honorary secretary, as follows:—

Mrs. Sheppard and Ladies,—On behalf of the honorary secretary, I (Mrs. Kalabhai, vice-president) have the honour to read to you the report of the Roychund Dipchund Girls' Schools for the year 1887-88. As usual there is appended at the end a statement showing the results of the working of these schools for the past ten years. A glance at this statement will show that no year passes without some progress. There is one point, however, connected with the Gopipura school appearing in this statement which requires to be explained. It is true that at the end of the official year the number on the register had fallen short by six. This falling off was only temporary, as in the succeeding months the old number was more than made up. In the Haripura school, on the other hand, the number would appear to have remained nearly the same. As regards the efficiency of the instruction imparted in the schools, both of them have maintained the high reputation they had acquired in past years. In a full and thorough examination in the regular standards by the educational authorities, which they had undergone during the year, out of 131 pupils in the Gopipura and 95 in the Haripura school, 123 and 84 respectively passed fully. The Empress of India monthly scholarship of Rs. 1-8, awardable to the best girl by competition among the pupils attending the girls' schools in Surat, including the Parsi and Mission girlss' schools was again won during the year under reports, by a pupil in the Haripura school. The grants earned in the Gopipura school were Rs. 804 as against Rs. 736-8 in the past year, and Rs. 598 in the Haripura school against Rs. 595 in the year preceding. Thus, though the grants were apparently larger, the actual receipts under the altered rules were far too short to liberally maintain both the schools. Owing to the daily increase in the number of pupils, the staff at both the places requires to be strengthened for rendering the teaching efficient. The Committee tried to secure the patronage of some benevolent gentleman to separate the Haripura Branch and make it independent of the Gopipura school, but as yet they have not met with success. If some friend of female education can be persuaded to this end, a great and lasting benefit will be bestowed on the Haripura Branch. The total cost of maintenance of these schools, including prizes, &c., during the year was Rs. 2,160-1-8, *viz.* Rs. 1,365-4-4 for the Gopipura school and Rs. 794-13-4 for the Haripura school, which sum has been met from the following sources:—

Interest on Endowment Rs. 781-10-2, Municipal Grant Rs. 480-0-0, Government grant-in-aid Rs. 761-0-0, Other sources Rs. 541-12-5,=Rs. 2,564-6-7.

While the pressing need of a building for the school at Haripura has as yet not been supplied, owing to the increasing number of pupils, the Gopipura school badly requires extension. The Committee beg to acknowledge their best thanks to the Ladies' Committee, with Mrs. Hammick as President, and Mrs. Kalabhai Lallubhai as vice-President, both of whom have helped the schools a great deal by their constant visits, and at times, by their useful and instructive suggestions.

The principal events during the year under report were as follows:—Mrs. Sheppard visited the schools in February 1888 and made some presents to the girls in the Gopipura and the Haripura schools. Mrs. McAffee visited the school in March, 1888. The Committee have thought it right to make special mention here of some events which, though they do not legitimately belong to the year under report, are yet very interesting in their character. They are:—Mrs. Hammick distributed sweetmeats to the girls of both the schools on her leaving this place for England. Mr. Ichharam Suryaram Desai, Editor of "The Gujrati," an inhabitant of this city, treated the girls to a fête before a large assemblage of native ladies and gentlemen, at his place, in honor of the wedding of his son, on the 6th of February last. The presents consisted of boxes, instructive books and sweetmeats. At the instance of Sheth Narandas Thakersy Mulji, a rich Bhatia merchant of Bombay, well-known for his liberality and interest in the cause of female education, a special distribution of prizes and sweetmeats at the hands of Miss Manning was held in the month of February last. Lastly, a visit was paid to the schools by Shrimuttee Hardevi of Lahore.

The Prizes to be distributed this evening are met from the following sources:—Grant from Sir Bartle Frere's Fund Rs. 20 0 0; Interest on Rs. 500 from His Highness the late Thakore Saheb of Bhavnagar, 20 0 0; Interest on Rs. 150 from Mr. Devipersad Atmaram, awardable to the best Nagar Girl, 5 10 0; Interest on Rs. 200 from Mr. Dayabhai Savaichand Vakil, awardable to the best Saravak Girl in the Gopipura school, 8 0 0; Interest on Rs. 150 from Mr. Joyshanker Jethabhai, awardable in the form of a *sari* and *choli*, to the best girl in the Gopipura school, Rs. 6-0-0; Interests on Rs. 100 from Nawab Mir Noorooddin Husen Khan Saheb of Baroda, to be awarded to the best girl in sewing, Rs. 4; Contribution by the friends of Dr. Dossabhai Pestonji, in honor of that gentleman being invested with the title of Khan Bahadur, 7-14-6; balance of a grant from the Raja of Vansda, 35-5-0; interest on Rs. 200 paid by H. H. the Maharaja Shri Tukhatsingji Thakore Sahib of Bhavnagar, 7-8-0; Mr. Dulabhdas Revadas, 20 0-0; Mr. Nurtumdas Gokuldas, 10-0 0; Mrs. Kalabhai Lallubhai (two *saris*), 7-8-0; Mrs. Jagannath Itcharam, 2-0; total 203-13-6.

The Scholarships at present attached to the schools, and the manner in which they are appropriated will be found below:—

Mrs. Jugjeewandass, of Rs. 1-8-0 per month, founded by Rao Bahadur Jugjeewandass Khooshaldass, is held by Sardagavri Atmashunker.

The Nahuiben Scholarship of Rs. 2 per month, founded by the late Shett Tapidass Vaejidass of Bombay, is held by Rewa Lallubhai; Mr. Hope's Scolarship of Rs. 3-4-0, founded by the committee of Mr. Hope's Testimonial Fund, which is alternately enjoyed by these and the Parsi schools, was this year enjoyed by Amba Motiram, a pupil in the Haripura school. The Vijbhookandas Scholarship of Rs. 1-8-0, founded by Mr. Nagindas Vijbhookandass, for the Haripura school, is held by Fulkore Ganputram. The Kaiser-i-Hind Scholarship founded in commemoration of the assumption by Her Majesty the Queen of the title of Empress of India, which is also enjoyed alternately by these and the Parsi schools, was this year held by Magan Nagindass of the Haripura school.

"The Lallubhai Keshavlal" scholarship of rupees two per month, founded by his brother Mr. Manekbai, is held by Choti Praulal.

"The Lallubhai Keshavlal" scholarship of rupee one and a half per month for the Gopipura School, and rupee one a month for the Haripura school founded by his friends, is held by Premker Chunilal, and Mani Ghelabhai, pupils of the Gopipura and Haripura schools respectively.

In conclusion the committee beg to tender their best thanks to Mrs. Sheppard for distributing the prizes to-day, to the several ladies and gentlemen who have encouraged this institution by presents or visits, and to the ladies here for their presence.

The Nawab Saheb of Sachin has sent 58 copies of *Pramada* or *The Virtuous Daughter-in-law* for distribution as presents.

After the report a few girls sang select songs, and Mrs. Sheppard then distributed prizes. She was assisted by other ladies who gave them to lower standard pupils. The sewing and crochet work were afterwards inspected by Mrs. Sheppard, who purchased the lot and distributed them among the girls on her own account. Mrs. Sheppard seemed exceedingly delighted at the progress of the school, and made a few remarks. The girls sang the National Anthem when the whole assembly remained standing, and the proceedings closed with the distribution of flowers and nosegays.

I cannot but express the entire satisfaction of the public at the great enthusiasm that prevailed at the time, and if a few enlightened ladies of our town were only to make an effort, at no distant day would Surat have a Ladies' Club like that at Ahmedabad.

H. M'S. TROOPSHIP MALABAR.

H. M's INDIAN TROOPSHIP MALABAR, Commander A D Fanshaw, arrived in harbour yesterday morning from Portsmouth, with 69 officers, 15 ladies and 11 children, 735 rank and file, 31 women and 36 children. After leaving Portsmouth on the 27th February, she called at Malta on the 7th March, where she embarked 2nd Lieut A H Garder of the 1st Border Regiment. She left Malta on the 8th, arriving at Port Said on the 12th, and leaving on the same day. At Suez she met H M's Troopship Serapis. She left Suez on the 14th. On her way to Bombay from Suez, she passed H M's Troopship Euphrates at 6-30 a.m., on the 21st March. On the 18th and 19th she experienced strong head winds and heavy seas in the Red Sea. During her voyage from Portsmouth to Bombay, the Malabar had very fair weather, excepting in the Red Sea. The following is the list of officers who embarked at Portsmouth for Bombay on the 26th February:—

From Portsmouth.—Bt Col G Barton C O, Royal Fusiliers; Lt-Col J H Campbell, 2nd Leinster; Surgn Major J Riddick, Medical Staff; Major H Kilgour, 2nd North Fusiliers; Major G A W Forrest, 1st Hants; Major F J Burridge, R A; Major E B Stanbridges, R A; Surgn Major G T Laugridge, Med Staff; Major W J Haynes, 2nd Royal Sussex; Major E W Henrigals, R A; Surgeon M R Ryan, Med Staff; Surgeon G A Hughes, Med Staff; Capt F R C Carleton, 2nd Durham L I; Surgeon J Semple, Med Staff; Capt J S S Barker, R A; Surgeon H S M Gill, Med Staff; Surgeon W H Bean, Med Staff; Surgeon F W H D Harris, Med Staff; Surgeon F L Caste, Med Staff; Capt D S Stewart, 2nd North Fus; Capt C G H Sitwell, 2nd Manchester; Surgn W L Gray, Med Staff; Surg C A Young, Med Staff; Captt H G Burrows, R A; Surg W B Lane, I M S; Lieut D G S Reid, 2nd Lee Fus; Lieut P A Bainbridge, R A; Lieut T L Coxhead (D S O) R A; Lieut H E Lewis, West India Regt; Lieut G E Rogers, K O Scotts Bordrs; Lieut G M Hutton, R E; Lieut T A Tancred, R A; Lieut F K, Fair R E; Lieut T B D Broadrick, R A; Lieut R W A Dennes, Rl Innis Fus; Vet Surg F B Drages, A V D; Vet Surg J H Jackson, A V D; Vet Surg R J D Tibaldi, A V D; Lieut E F Rainey, 2nd W I Regt; 2nd Lieut J A Stewart, R A; 2nd Lieut E C Ogilvie, R E; 2nd Lieut H J M Marshall, R E; 2nd Lieut T R F Boileau, R E; 2nd Lieut W D Waghorn, R E; 2nd Lieut H H Austin, R E; 2nd Lieut H O Lathburg, R E; 2nd Lieut W A Harrison R E; 2nd Lieut C A Wilding. 2nd R Innis Fus; 2nd Lieut C McL Porteous, 2nd Liverpool; 2nd Lieut A G How, 1st R West Kent; 2nd Lieut F C C Bleckley 1st Leinster; 2ndLieut T E Scott, 2nd R Irish Fus; 2nd Lieut H M Biddulph 4th Rifle Brigade; 2nd Lieut S Mills, 3rd Rifle Bde; 2nd Lieut F J Ryder, 3rd Dr Gds; 2nd Lieut H H Halse, 5th Lancers; 2nd Lieut A M Peril; 21st Hussars; 2nd Lieut A O M J da Costa, 21st Hussars; 2nd Lieut M J Stapylton, 21st Hussars; 2nd Lieut A K Seacombe, 2nd Norfolk; 2nd Lieut F R Nethersole, 2nd R Inn 2nd Lieut W B Douglas; 2nd Gloucester; 2nd Lieut W F C Tayler, 1st E Surrey; 2nd Lieut R. S Paul, 1st Border; 2nd Lieut A M S Elsmie, 1st Border; 2nd Lieut J B Casement, 7th Durham L I; 2nd Lieut W L Hutt, 2nd Seaforth Highrs; The Revd E G Swainson, R C Chaplain; Captains Guest, F D F Fowler. From Malta—2nd Lieut A H Garder, 1st Border Regt.

The troops that have arrived by the "Malabar," after disembarkation at the Sassoon Dock, will be distributed as follows:—1st Battn Leinster Regt, to Fort William, via Jabalpore; 1st Battn Worcestershire Regt, Quetta via Colaba Depot; Drafts of Royal Artillery to different stations in India; 2nd Battalion Royal Iuniskilling Fusiliers, to Secunderabad, via Poona; 1st Norfolk Regt, to Wellington via Poona; 1st Battalion Royal Fusiliers, to Poona; Royal Engineers, to join as ordered and various corps to join as ordered.

The drafts of the Royal Artillery, of the 2nd Royal Iuniskilling Fusiliers, and 1st Royal Fusiliers and families will start for Poona leaving by the first train which starts at 6,50 p.m., arriving at Poona at 4 a. m. The drafts of Royal Artillery and 1st Leinster Regiment and families will leave for Deolali by the second train starting at 7. 45. a.m., and arriving at Deolali at 5. 15. a.m. The Troopship Malabar is the last of the outcoming troopers for this season. She leaves for Portsmouth on the 6th April, with drafts which will be mentioned hereafter.

THE VILLAGE SANITATION BILL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It is a matter of great surprise to see that the villagers in this Presidency were not properly represented by any of the non-official members of the local Legislative Council which met the other day to consider the Village Sanitation Bill. Mr. Becherdass, the newly appointed member for Gazerat, merely suggested, among one or two other things, the advisability of assigning a definite portion of the local funds for the defrayal of expenses on sanitary measures in villages, without adding a word as regards the baneful effects the Bill is likely to give rise to. Mr. Gurshidappi, with all his knowledge of the Carnatic, which he is supposed to represent, did not speak a word either for or against the Bill. Mr. Telang contented himself simply by expressing his concurrence in the views of the honourable member in charge of the Bill. I do not, however, attach much blame to this learned gentleman, because he is not supposed to possess intimate knowledge of the way in which villagers in the mofussil are accustomed to "group themselves into factions" for picking up quarrels, or as to their actual condition in life. But far otherwise is the case with the two other native gentlemen, who come from a great distance to represent the villagers of their respective provinces. I may mention here that I was not a little surprised to find that by far the most important portion of the Presidency—the Deccan and the Konkan—was not at all represented on this occasion. All this is owing to the present faulty constitution of the Legislative Council. Had it been based upon elective principles matters would have certainly taken a different course.

In my opinion the great question which the committee now sitting on the Bill will have to consider is: Is it not possible to accomplish the object of the measure without the formation of sanitary committees and village boards with coercive powers. In dealing with it, I hope that the members of the committee will bear in mind the suggestions so ably put forth by you in your leader of the 21st instant.

P. R DASAI.

Thana, March 21.

THE VETERINARY COLLEGE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—A couple of months hence the Veterinary College of Bombay will yield its first fruits. The college was opened three years ago by our late Viceroy, Lord Dufferin, and was left to the care and administration of Mr. Steel, who enjoys European reputation. The thriving work and the excellent management of the hospital attached to the college are all due to him, and it will not be long before the intelligent graduates are able to bear practical testimony to the learning and ability of their teacher. Mr. Steel's practical lessons to his students in the veterinary science for full three years will give us at least a dozen good men this year, and it is high time that we should know whether Government thinks of making any provision for these men, for it is a question on which the future good of the college mainly depends. The good of the country and the profession demand that for a reasonable space of time these men should be well backed up by Government in order that they may secure the confidence of the common people in their scientific mode of treatment of the lower animals. Private practice is out of the question. In large towns, too, the aristocratic part of the people will contribute but little to the income of these new graduates, for it must be remembered that in places like Bombay and Calcutta are found experienced men from Europe, with whom competition of any sort is out of the question.

E.

RENEWALS UNDER THE ARMS ACT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Regarding the renewal provision of the Arms Act, permit me to cite another instance. Under date 13th January last "R. G." wrote to the District Magistrate of Thana with reference to his *purwana*, asking that it might be returned to him as early as possible. The officer informed the applicant that "such applications should be made on a four-anna general stamped paper." As directed, the applicant complied. In reply to this application (on a stamped paper), the Magistrate asked the applicant to be "so good as to return his original petition sent with this office No. 578, dated the 22nd January last." In reference to this direction, the applicant informed the Magistrate that "the petition you mention was not sent to me, and it must be in your office." Subsequently a reminder was addressed to the Magistrate in reference to the last mentioned application. The reply which was issued from the Magistrate's office stated that "no license seems to have been given by this office to him for a gun."

In reference to the foregoing reply from the Magistrate, the applicant quoted the number of his license, and in reply to this the applicant is informed that orders conveyed in the previous number "were final, and the undersigned sees no reason to change them." So much for the accuracy of the records.

With regard to the practice of annual renewal of the licenses obtained in Salsette, I say it is this. All the licenses granted are taken by sepoys of the Police Department, and the fees are paid to the fouzdar on the delivery of the licenses to the parties. In the case under notice, the license was taken according to the practice, by the sepoy, and when the applicant referred to it the Magistrate directed him to submit the application on a four-anna stamp paper, which he did. Having done this the applicant was directed to return the former application which bore a court fee stamp paper, which application was, in fact, it appears, in the office of the Magistrate. It seems, therefore, that in the first instance the Magistrate's office was in doubt as to whether the application should be made on a four-anna stamp or merely a court fee stamp should be affixed to it. Secondly the Magistrate's office was in doubt as to whether the application had or had not been returned to the party. After having compelled the applicant to go through the different inexplicable formalities, the Magistrate informs him "that no license seems to have been given by this office to him for a gun." What a pity it is that the Magistrate did not inform the applicant about this at the outset, which would have prevented much inconvenience to himself and the applicant. And when the applicant quoted the number of the license, he is merely informed that the orders were final, which words, having regard to the correspondence already passed on the subject, seemed to be unintelligible and unmeaning. If the Magistrate had found that the applicant did not possess a license bearing the number quoted, I think he should have so pointed out to the applicant. From this you will see how matters are transacted in the mofussil.—Yours, &c.,

BHANDUK-WALLA.

LECTURE ON "THE INDUSTRIAL ARTS OF WESTERN INDIA."

RAO SAHEB B. A. GUPTE, Curator, Government Central Book Depot, recently delivered the fifth Gujerati lecture of the season in connection with the Duyan Prasarak Mandali at the Framjee Kavasjee Institute, the subject being "The Industrial Arts of Western India." In the absence of the president of the society, Mr. K. N. Kabraji took the chair. The lecture was illustrated with specimens of native manufacture of silks and native workmanship in lacquer-work, embroidery, &c.

The lecturer began by defining industrial arts as distinguished from manufactures, and proceeded to confine his remarks to the former, exclusive of the productions of unskilled labour. He divided the industrial arts of India into four classes—(1) Wood-work, (2) Metal-work, (3) Fabrics, and (4) Miscellaneous Art-ware. He then described the ancient architecture of Ahmedabad, Surat, Nasik, Yeola, Baroda, Dabhoi, and other places, drawing the attention of his hearers to the beautiful wood-carving of these places, which he compared with the ugly barrack-like modern native residences of Bombay, and deplored the degeneration the art was undergoing. He pointed out how Thomas Morris of London proved in his "Indian Antiquities" published in 1787, that the Corinthian pillar had its origin in the Indian 'lotus,' and showed, that Messrs. Purdon, Clark, Griffiths, Stevens, Proctor, Sims, Wimbridge, Chisholm, and a number of other European gentlemen not only admire the architectural wood-carving of India, but are doing their best to reproduce it or secure copies for Art museums. The lecturer urged his countrymen to adopt the old carving of this country in their modern houses. The sandalwood carving of Kanara, Surat, Bombay and Billimora was then described, as also the blackwood and inlaid furniture of Bombay. The lecturer referred to the careless selection of wood generally met with in the Bombay work-boxes, and after praising Mr. Wimbridge's establishment, gave practical hints for the future guidance of the local merchants. Mr. Gupte then vividly pourtrayed the wretched condition of the Sind lacquer-ware makers, and showed how Col. Westropp has given an impetus to the lacquered-ware of Sawantwadi. Of metal-work the Lecturer gave full description, mentioning particularly the silver-ware of Kutch, Ahmedabad, and Bombay, the brass-beaten work of Poona, the beautiful *repoussée* copper work of the Bombay, School of Art, and the decorative arms of Kutch. Adverting to fabrics, the lecturer described the *khinkhabs* of Ahmedabad and Surat, the silks of Ahmedabad, Surat, Yeolat and Poona, the prints of Sind, Ahmedabad, Surat, Broach, and Bombay, and showed how their merit was appreciated by European customers who utilized them for decorating their drawing rooms. The embroideries were next described, Hyderabad, Shikarpur, Kutch, Surat, and Bombay being prominently mentioned. The lecturer pointed out the disadvantages of using aniline dyes, and suggested how to make Indian embroideries useful for the European household. Next in turn came pottery, stone-carving, fresco-painting, paper-painting, ivory-carving, musical instruments, horn-work, mother-of-pearl inlaid works, Kapalvanj glass, leather shields, spangles, basket-ware, cane-work, Cambay agates and clay-figures. The lecturer recommended that the Artisans of India should be guarded against the tendency of mixing European and native designs, that wood-carving should be introduced into the architecture of native houses, and that the joining and general get-up of sandal-wood boxes should be improved. In conclusion Mr. Gupte observed that it was the duty of the Bombay merchants to watch carefully the progress of the the silver-plate and silver jewellery trade, to improve the brass-work of Poona, to use the silk *'kimaos'* (brocades) of Surat for lining furniture, to use Thana silks for ladies' dresses, to stop the use of anilyne dyes, and to encourage trade in the miscellaneous art-ware described by him.

At the close of the lecture the chairman, Mr. Kabraji, thanked the lecturer for his discourse. In doing so, Mr. Kabraji congratulated the society on having a specialist like Mr. Gupte as their lecturer who for the first time in the history of the society, gave such a complete and comprehensive view of all the arts and industries of Western India in a lecture replete with important information on all points, and full of practical and useful hints on the improvement of each respective industry. The main drift of the chairman's remarks was to show that there was a bright side to the picture of native arts and industries as drawn by the lecturer, and there was a dark side to it also. The bright side, said he, related to the great merits of native handicraft, and the dark side showed their decline and ultimate ruin, owing to want of support and appreciation on the part of the natives of this country, and also owing to a want of cultivation and training of the artisans in improved methods and appliances. In illustration of the decline of the art from the neglect and indifference of the artists themselves he pointed out the great public delight with which the news was received in Bombay of gold medals awarded to Parsi cabinet makers at the First international Exhibition inaugurated in London by H. R. H. the late Prince Albert, for articles of blackwood furniture, the trade in which, as observed by the lecturer, has now died out. The chairman also reminded the audience of the Mayo Prizes at the school of art withdrawn last year from competition in lacquer-work and calico prints, which ended in utter disappointment, no exhibits having come up to the standard fixed for prizes. On the other hand, in proof of the growing distaste for Indian designs and Indian art-ware, coupled with the growing predilection for English and other European designs and art-ware, the chairman referred to the latest illustration of preferring a European style of architecture to the Indian in the case of the proposed new building for the Municipal offices, although the Indian style is not less beautiful in design and appearance, as every traveller who has visited the cities and surveyed the styles of architecture in Rajputana knows from his personal experience. He also pointed out that the tenor of Mr. Gupte's lecture tended to show that *Saheb Lokes* were greater patrons of Indian art

Committee and the work of the inspector of schools could all be done by one and the same officer, and they would certainly be guilty of dereliction of duty, if after coming to that opinion, they retained the services of one secretary and one or two inspectors besides. If on the other hand, they were called upon to take charge also of schools which received grants-in-aid from Government, they would not only have to retain the services of a secretary, but also of two inspectors for Mahrati and Gujrati schools. The budget was framed upon this last supposition, and would have to be considerably altered if the suggestion put forward by Government was accepted. When the Government stated that the question as regarded the aided schools was entirely distinct from that of the schools at present under the direct management of Government and could well stand over, they considered the matter too exclusively from their own point of view, and did not appear to have taken any account whatever of the position in which the Joint Schools Committee and the Corporation would be placed. (Hear, hear.) He (Mr. Telang) was very much obliged to Government for pointing out that his arguments were unsound. (Hear, hear and a laugh.) But for his own part he was still of opinion that his arguments were perfectly correct, whereas the arguments of Government which he had referred to were entirely unsound. (Renewed laughter.) Again the argument of the Government of Bombay was extremely unsound when they said that it would not be possible to make any provision for masters' salaries, and landlord's rents, &c., until the budget was settled. He (Mr. Telang) failed to see why it would not be possible now to make the provision for expenditure in connection with the departmental schools exactly in the same way as provision had been made during the last twelve months, and the last twelve years too, for that matter. It appeared that the Government had assumed that the Joint Schools Committee was ready to take and must take the schools in hand directly the Government issued their *ukase* from Bombay Castle. (Hear, hear and a laugh.) The Government acting upon that assumption did not make any provision in their own budget, and took it for granted that the Corporation would make such provision. Mr. Telang hoped the Corporation would not be guilty of doing anything so foolish. (Hear, hear.) There was no doubt that the unfortunate school-masters, and peons and clerks and other employés connected with the Bombay Primary Schools ought not to be allowed to starve; but who would be responsible if they were allowed to strarve? The Government assumed that the responsibility would remain with the Corporation and the Joint Schools Committee; but the responsibility did not rest upon either of these bodies. If the responsibility rested upon any one it rested upon the shoulders of the Government of Bombay. (Hear, hear.) The powers and responsibilities of the schools committee, which is formed of members elected by the Corporation as well as the Government, were to be limited and declared by a set of bye-laws which were to be passed by the Corporation and then submitted to Government who might recommend the Corporation to make such modifications in them as they might deem proper before they accorded their final sanction to the same. That was a process which would certainly take some time yet. Until therefore these bye-laws were adopted by the Corporation and finally sanctioned by Government, the School Committee's constitution, powers, and rights could not be definitely settled and ascertained. He (Mr. Telang) would not vote a single pie out of the funds in connection with the schools until he knew what his powers and responsibilities were. He said with due respect to Government that the view taken by them in the matter was altogether erroneous. At present the responsibility of the administration of the schools rested with Government, and they alone therefore ought to bear the expense until the transfer was properly effected under the provisions of the Act. (Hear, hear.) As the transfer could not be effected at once, Government must be told that they were responsible for the business. He might here inform the members that before the resolution was issued by Government he had expressed his view much to the same effect as he had now stated in a memorandum which was circulated among the members of the Schools Committee. It should not for one moment be supposed therefore, that he was in any way influenced in the matter because his views had been attacked by Government. At the same time, he thought it was not desirable when Government were writing to a body like the Corporation that any individual member should be named in their official communication. He was willing in this instance to treat the mention of his name as a particular honor done to him by Government; but he thought that the fewer such honours were done to members the better it would be for the Corporation as well as Government. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Dosabhoy Framji said that his was a formal and temporary resolution, but if the Corporation desired to dispose of the Government letter at once, he had no objection to withdraw his proposal. He (Mr. Dosabhoy) considered that all the members of the Joint Schools Committee ought to lay their heads together and come before the Corporation with some settled ideas. The chairman of the Schools Committee had given notice of a motion for passing the schools' budget for one quarter as suggested by Government, whereas Mr. Telang was for doing nothing of the kind. Mr. Dosabhoy thought that there was a great deal in Mr. Telang's argument, and as the Corporation seemed prepared to dispose of the question raised in the letter of Government he begged to be allowed to withdraw his proposition. Mr. Dosabhoy's proposition was allowed to be withdrawn with the consent of the meeting.

The Hon'ble Mr. Pherozshaw Mehta observed that after what had fallen from the Hon'ble Mr. Telang there remained very little for him to say. There was, however, one point which required to be brought to the notice of the Corporation. Mr. Telang in dealing with the resolution of Government pointed out that it was an unsound one, but he (Mr. Mehta) thought that it was not only unsound, but also an illegal resolution inasmuch as the Corporation had no power to pass another resolution upon a matter which had already been dealt with until three months had expired. (Hear, hear.)

The President: It is not the fault of Government.

Mr. Mehta took it that Government were acquainted with the provisions of the Municipal Act and the bye-laws passed under it as any member of the Corporation. (Hear, hear.) Government were perfectly aware of what was legal and what was illegal. The resolution of Government asked them to do what was not only unsound but illegal. There was also another point he would like to touch, and it was that Government were really too hasty in asking them to proceed without due deliberation and consideration with regard to the schools to be taken over for management by the Schools Committee. Government in asking them to take over the schools, and pass the budget before the bye-laws were settled, were asking them to do a thing which they could not do until their position were perfectly and clearly defined. Until their position was definitely settled it seemed to him that it was premature on the part of Government to ask them to do anything with regard to the taking over of the schools or the passing of the budget. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Kabraji did not think that either the resolution passed by the Corporation or the arguments adduced by Mr. Telang in support of that resolution were in any way unsound. (Hear, hear.) He did not consider that there was any necessity on the part of Governments to refer in their official communication to the arguments of Mr. Telang when they had to deal only with the resolution of the Corporation. (Hear, hear.) But for all that Government had suggested a very important difficulty—a difficulty which ought to be overcome not only by the Schools Committee but also by the Corporation. The difficulty arose with regard to the expenses to be defrayed by the Educational Department as soon as the year commenced.

Dr. Cowasji: Surely Government can do that.

Mr. Kabraji proceeded to say that under the Municipal Act the Schools Committee were bound to take over the administration of schools before the 1st of April. Now that the Schools Committee had been brought into existence it devolved upon them to find the ways and means for the management of the schools that were shortly to be entrusted to them. It was certainly not decided which class of schools were to be managed by the Committee, but there were at present 64 schools belonging to Government, which ought to be taken over by the Schools Committee as soon as possible under the provisions of the Act. The difficulty suggested by Government would be solved by Dr. Blaney's motion, which appeared in the agenda paper, being brought forwarded for discussion before the Corporation. He was present at the meeting of the Schools Committee where the subject was discussed, and where it was resolved by a majority to recommend to the Corporation the very practical suggestion made by Government. He (Mr. Kabraji) did not see why the suggestion should not be carried out by the Corporation to meet the difficulty raised by Government. The Schools Committee were ready to co-operate with Government without raising any frivolous objections. If Dr. Blaney would not move the resolution of which he had given notice, he (Mr. Kabraji) would lay it as a member of the Committee before the Corporation. He then moved as an amendment to Mr. Telang's resolution that the Corporation be asked to agree to the suggestion of Government contained in their demi-official letter of 8th March, *viz.*, that the budget of the last quarter of 1888-89 be repeated in all respects for the first quarter of 1889-90, as a provisional arrangement in order to provide funds for paying the salaries of the school-masters, and the rents of the landlords, and other necessary expenses.

Dr. Arnott seconded the amendment.

The Chairman ruled that the resolution could not be put as three months had not expired after the passing of the first resolution moved by Mr. Telang at a previous meeting of the Corporation.

The Hon. Mr. Telang, in reply, said that Mr. Kabraji had stated that the Corporation were bound under the Act to take up the management of the schools, but having carefully gone through the Act before and after it was passed he could not find any such section.

Mr. Telang's resolution was then put to the vote, and carried *nem. con.*

THE TANSA WATER-WORKS LOAN.

The meeting considered a letter from the Secretary of State for India in reply to the memorial of the Corporation, asking that the period of repayment of the Tansa loan be extended over sixty years. The letter is addressed to the Government of India:—

"It appears to me that it is not desirable that future generations, which will have burdens of their own to bear, should have any large portion imposed on them of the cost of works undertaken primarily for the benefit of the present generation, and that there is no undue hardship in the Corporation being required to set aside a sum of about one per cent. of the loan as a sinking fund for its eventual repayment. I am, therefore, of opinion that the decision of your Government should be upheld, and I request that the Corporation may be informed that, after careful consideration of their memorial, I am unable to see any sufficient reason for a modification of the orders which you have issued."

Mr. Javerilal moved that the letter be recorded with an expression of regret. (Hear, hear, and laughter.) He said that if there was any work of public utility in Bombay which was intended to benefit future generations more than the present it was the Tansa scheme. (Hear, hear.) Viewing the question in this light, he was sure the Corporation would regret the decision of the Secretary of State.

Dr. Cowasjee, in seconding the proposition, agreed with what had fallen from the previous speaker, observing that, in order to meet the augmented requirements of the future, it had been specially provided that the work should be so constructed as to render it, with a little extra expenditure, capable of an increased supply, whenever it was deemed necessary to have it.

Dr. Blaney thought it was unfortunate for the right understanding of the case of the Corporation that the Tansa works were situated in one quarter of the world, the Governor-General in another quarter, and the Secretary of State in a third. (Laughter.) If it had been possible for these authorities to take a nearer view of the question submitted to them, their decision would not have been in contravention of the reasonable appeal of the Corporation. The decision was calculated to try the spirit of the Corporation and the rate-payers of Bombay, and that it was now left for them to show that, although this generation would have to bear three-fourths of the expenditure on a work which would particularly benefit the future, the Corporation had the public spirit to carry it out, in face of the difficulty which had been thrown in their way, thus proving to the world the possession of virtues needed for the successful administration of local self-government. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Kabrajee thought the Tansa work was not a work of local but of imperial importance, and considered it very hard that the present generation should be saddled with the entire cost of a work which was to benefit in a greater degree future generations.

Mr. Geary said the special grounds on which the Government had been asked to extend the period of repayment of the Tansa loan was that the Corporation had distinctly, deliberately, and of set purpose laid the foundations of the dam at Tansa on a much vaster scale than was required by the present needs of the city, in order that forty or fifty years hence, if they required a greater supply of water, the dam might be raised higher for that purpose. In like manner, the conduits which were now being constructed would be far beyond the requirements of the immediate future, as they would be of sufficient amplitude to carry the water which might be required in future years. Taking into consideration the fact that the whole scheme contemplated the advantage of posterity in a special manner, the Corporation, the Government might very fairly have waived in favour of the Corporation the general rule laid down by them that all loans should be limited to forty years. This was a special case which took the ruling of the Government of India out of the general considerations which, he thought, were sound enough in themselves. (Hear, hear.) The principle on which this ruling was based was very generally applied in England, and there were, no doubt, very good reasons for it. After the distinct expression of opinion by the Secretary of State, it would, perhaps, be as well to accept the situation. But there were sufficient grounds for the treatment of the Tansa works as a special case; and if those grounds were clearly laid before the Government, they might yet see reason to recede from the hard and fast line laid down by them. (Hear, hear.)

The Hon. Mr. P. M. Mehta said that after what he had just heard, the Corporation might very usefully follow a practice which was much favoured in Kattyawar. In Kattyawar a person first approached the Bombay Government with his petition. When he was unsuccessful in his suit, he lodged an appeal to the Secretary of State, and if that functionary also decided against it, the suitor, instead of accepting the situation, urged his suit once again, and asked for a review. (Laughter.) The Corporation might well follow this example, and ask the Secretary of State for a review of his decision, rather than sit silent and sorrow-laden, bowing humbly to the Supreme will. (Hear, hear.) He (Mr. Mehta) thought that, on the grounds put forward by Mr. Geary, they could conclusively show that the vast Tansa scheme was not undertaken primarily for the present, but for future generations, and that, so far as the present generation was concerned, they could very well have got along with Vehar and Talsi after having somewhat enlarged the lakes, in order to obtain a greater supply. This was a good position to take up, and he therefore moved, as a rider to Mr. Javerilal's proposition, that the President be requested to ask for a review of the decision arrived at by the Secretary of State, pointing out that the Tansa scheme was undertaken primarily, not for the present, but for future generations. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Javerilal having accepted the rider, the proposition was put to the vote and carried, Mr. Gilbert being the only dissentient.

INSANITARY LOCALITIES.

On the motion of Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, the Corporation recorded the following memorandum of the Health Officer reporting on the outbreak of cholera in Ghorupdeo and Borebhat Lane:—"The remedy is a system of drainage to carry away all the water discharged into the locality. This remedy was suggested before frequently. It is the only one. Pipes are laid to carry water to the locality, but there is no system of drains to carry this water away."

THE JOINT SCHOOLS COMMITTEE BY-LAWS.

On the motion of Mr. P. M. Mehta, the Corporation had appointed a Committee to report on the bye-laws framed by the Joint Schools Committee for their guidance. The report prepared by the Committee of the Corporation was considered at the meeting on Monday, when Mr. Chandarvarkar, as a member of the Committee, moved the adoption of the bye-laws. The bye-laws were considered seriatim, the one of any public interest which provoked discussion was that relating to the appointment of a secretary for the Schools Committee. The Committee of the Corporation admitted that under the Municipal Act it was left to the Corporation to provide a competent secretary. But the Committee thought that since the Schools Committee was responsible to the Corporation for an efficient management of the schools, the responsibility of the Schools Committee would be best recognized by leaving to it the authority to nominate its own secretary. It seemed to the Committee that while the Corporation should be careful not to part with its rights in this particular matter, it would not be parting with its right, but allowing responsibility and authority to go together.

The Hon. Mr. P. M. Mehta warmly opposed the recommendation of the Committee regarding the secretary's appointment. It was a small appointment, but it involved an important question of principle which he exhorted the Corporation to stand by. The power of appointing a secretary was vested in the hands of the Corporation. The Committee themselves admitted the power, and yet they proposed to retain with the Corporation only the shadow, while transferring the substance to the Schools Committee. He thought the Committee might have given the Corporation credit for better sense, when they suggested a compromise, the clear effect of which was to deprive the Corporation of its rights. He could have understood the position of the committee, if they had, in so many words, said that the powers should be left in the hands of the Schools Committee. But they preferred to adopt a roundabout way, retaining with the Corporation the show of power, while giving it in reality to the Schools Committee. There could be no question, but that the real purport of the Act had been departed from in the proposed recommendation. (Hear, hear). The appointment was given to the Corporation by the Act, and the appointment was given to the Committee by the bye-law. If, however, there were good reasons for transferring the power to the Committee, he should not object to the proposal. But so far from there being any good reasons for the transfer of that power, there were very strong reasons why the Corporation should not abdicate it. The Committee had again trotted forth the same old argument that power and responsibility should go together. The same arguments had been urged, time after time, in the case of the Health Officer and the Executive Engineer, whose appointment was vested by the Act in the Corporation. They were told that these officers having to work under the Municipal Comissioner, they should be appointed by him. But what the Corporation urged in opposition to this view was that if the Corporation appointed competent men in the exercise of their right, there was no reason whatever why there should afterwards arise, from that circumstance alone, any friction between the head and the subordinates who worked under him. The proposed bye-law was no bye-law at all. It did not really come within the purview of the Act. The Corporation had the power given by the Act of appointing a secretary, and every consideration of expediency and right favoured the retention of that power in their own hands. (Hear, hear.)

The Municipal Commissioner said that by law the proper person to appoint a Secretary was none but himself, and that there was legal opinion saying that the power lay in his hands. But as he had nothing whatever to do with the Schools Committee, and, therefore, he would prefer to leave the nomination of a secretary in the hands of the Corporation or the Committee, as might be agreed upon by them. If the Corporation nominated the officer, he for his part would at once accept their wishes in the matter.

As there were some Councillors willing to speak upon the subject the debate was adjourned till to-day (Wednesday).

BOMBAY GYMKHANA SKY RACES.

The following are the entries for this day's races:—

First Race.—"The Little-go Chase."—4-30 p.m.

Mr Graham's g a p Icecream, 11st, Owner
Mr Prevost's b a p Aftab, 11st, Mr Daunt.
Mr Cobbold's ch a p Laetus, 10st 12lb, Owner.
Capt Phayre's w a p Arab Lad, 10st 12lb, Owner.

Second Race.—"The Bombay Gymkhana Cup."—5 p.m.

Mr Edward's w a p Cyclone, 10st 7lb, Owner.
Mr Grant's g a p Aerolite, 11st, Mr Brooks.
Mr Grant's g a p Asteroid, 10st 2 lb, Ebrahim.
Major Daniell's g a p Young Khushdil, 10st 5lb, Capt Phayre.
Mr Summer's ch a p Pepsine, 10st 7lb, Mr Allen.
Mr Dale's g a p Grey Morn, 10st 2lb, Mr Daunt.
Mr Pallonji Hormasji's g a p Rawanee, 10st, Mahomed.

Third Race.—"The Chuckla Stakes."—5-20 p.m.

Mr Benson's g w geld Warrior, 12st, Owner.
Mr Murray's roan w gald Capercailzie, 11st 7lb, Mr Savile.
Mr Symington's g w geld Sailor Boy, 11st 7lb, Mr Prevost.
Mr Bankier's roan w m Molly, 11st 4lb, Mr Littleton.
Mr Grant's b a c Lansdowne, 11st, Mr Cobbold.
Mr Graham's g a h Nyras, 10st 10lb, Owner.
Mr Brook's b a h Joey, 10st 10lb, Owner.
Mr N S Symons' b a gal Ishmael, 10st, Mr Allen.

Fourth Race.—"The Dealers' Stakes."—5-40 p.m.

Aga Junghee Shah's g a h Cost Price, 10st 2lb, Brewty.
Mr N S Symons' ch a h Goldeneye, 9st 5lb, Mr Watson.
Mr Grants' ch a gal Dick Turpin, 8st 9lb, Ebrahim.
Mr S A W's g a gal Amanee, 7st 11b, Peerajee.
Mr Ebrahim Fey's b a gal Young Hercules, 9st, Mahomed.
Mahomed Shaba's ch a gal Forat, 9st, Saley.
Mr Hamood Burgass' bn a c Young Sirban, 8st 9lb, Wool.
Mr Ali Abdullah's c a c Jasper, 8st 9lb, Noor Mahomed.

Fifth Race.—"The Byculla Stakes"—6 p.m.

Mr Grant's g a p Asteriod (late Kurgan), 11st, Mr Brooks.
Mr N S Symons' b a p Sparrow Hawk, 11st, Owner.
Capt Phayre's b a p Nap, 10st 10lb, Owner.
Mr Daunt's dun cb p Ruby, 10st 7lb, Owner.
Mr B's b a p Don Pedro, 9st 11lb, Mr Watson.
Mr Prevost's b a p Nusser, 10st 12lb, Mr Allen.

The lotteries were held at the Bombay Gymkhana last evening, the attendance being good and speculation brisk. The favourites can be selected as they sold.

THE LITTLE-GO CHASE.

		Rs.
100 tickets at Rs. 2 each		200
Icecream sold for		42
Aftab	"	30
Loetus	"	30
Arab Lad	"	50
Total value of lottery...		Rs. 352

THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA CUP.

130 tickets at Rs. 2 each		260
Cyclone sold for		65
Aerolite and Asteroid	Mr. Grant's stable sold for	50
Young Khushdil sold for		25
Pepsine	"	20
Grey Morn	"	55
Rawanee	"	40
Total value of lottery Rs...		515

THE CHUCKLA STAKES.

110 tickets at Rs. 2 each		220
Warrior sold for		30
Capercailzie	"	5
Sailor Boy	"	5
Molly	"	15
Lansdowne	"	15
Nyras	"	30
Joey	"	20
Ishmael	"	5
Total value of lottery Rs...		345

THE DEALERS' STAKES.

125 tickets at Rs. 2 each		250
Cost Price	sold for	55
Golden Eye	"	5
Dick Turpin	"	55
Amanee	"	30
Young Hercules	"	15
Forat	"	100
Young Sirhan	"	50
Jasper	"	20
Total value of lottery.....		580

THE BYCULLA STAKES.

90 tickets at Rs. 2 each		180
Asteroid	sold for	20
Sparrow Hawk	"	5
Nap	"	40
Ruby	"	10
Don Pedro	"	30
Nusser	"	5
Total value of lottery.....		290

The well-known book-makers, Mr. Archer and Messrs. Harris and Company, will be in attendance at the Race Course.

THE ETIQUETTE OF CASTE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I request you will kindly publish the following facts for the information of the authorities as timely notice would save a great deal of trouble and annoyance both to individuals and the public.

The Commandant of a native infantry regiment at Poona has been giving instructions to his regiment that each and every caste should take water from the different cocks attached to the regimental tank. Hitherto low-caste Hindoos had been supplied with water at a distance by means of a wooden tube attached to one of the pipes. Whenever any low-caste Hindoo came for water, the sentry, who was always a high-caste Hindoo, turned the screw and thus the water was supplied at a distance of three or four yards. But now the colonel and the Mohamedan subedar major want all Hindoos to take water directly from the pipes and so upset the custom and thus go against the religion of the Hindoos. The colonel had gone so far as to put five native officers under arrest, and ask for a court of inquiry which has cleared the characters of the native officers, and they were let off. But the tank is polluted by the low-caste Hindoos, and the greater number of people abstain from using the water.—Yours, &c., JACK SEPOY.

The Revd. C. X. d'Abreu of Goa has been admitted as a Corresponding Member of the Roman Pontifical Academy of the Immaculate Conception. The association is purely a literary one, which was founded by Cardinal Mezophanti in 1835. Mr. d'Abreu is a distinguished member of the Goan Clergy, and the honour conferred on him is well deserved.

THE PERSIAN ZOROASTRIAN AMELIORATION FUND COMMITTEE.

This committee, which has been appointed in Bombay for several years past, with the object of ameliorating the condition of poor Zoroastrians residing in Persia, has been quietly doing very good work. They have already opened eight schools in Persia. In Teheran, they have opened a boarding-school, where instruction is given in the Persian, Dari, and Gujeratee languages. This school, in the opinion of the Bombay committee, has been making satisfactory progress under its head teacher, Moolla Aspanar Rustim, and under the personal supervision of a former Bombay citizen, Mr. Manockjee Limjee Hosang Hatteria, now residing in Teheran. The pupils of the school are provided with board and lodging as well as clothing, and receive physical as well as religious training. In the school in Yezd, the Parsee scriptures are taught according to the rules of philology and grammar, under Khodabux Baheram, who was educated in the Moolla Feroz Madressa in Bombay, and possesses a fair knowledge of English, Persian, and Gujeratee. 40 chidren of mobeds or priests attend the school. According to a long-established usage in Persia, the Zend language is forbidden to children of the non-priestly class. Mr. Ardasir Sorabjee Dustoor Camdina, the secretary of the Bombay committee, has written a strong representation on the subject to Sheriar Namdar, the Zoroasrian head priest in Persia which is likely to make a knowledge of Zend accessible to those children of the laity who choose to study it. Kaikhosroo Meherban Trani, a merchant of Bombay, has also established a school in Yezd, where 75 pupils receive instruction. Schools have also been opened by the Committee in the towns of Khoramsha, Nasrabad, and Taft in Yezd, which are attended by 40, 46, and 29 pupils respectively. Visitors and examiners have also been appointed for these schools. A school has recently been opened in Sarfabad under Sheriar Orahman. In Kerman, where there is a Zorostrian population, a school has been established during the last eight months. In the above schools instruction is given in the principal branches of a liberal education at an annual cost of Rs. 4,000. Managing committees have been appointed in Yezd and Karman, who satisfactorily perform their work under the direction of the Bombay committee, the success of whose administration is due in a great measure to its secretary, Mr. Ardasir Dustoor Camdina.

THE MARMAGAO RAILWAY.

A correspondent writes:—The long-expected report of the Chief Inspector on the Portuguese side of the Marmagao Railway has been published. Instead of extending over the whole year 1888, the report embraces only the first six months. The administration expenses of the Railway staff are put down at Rs. 27,288, while the salaries of the inspecting staff who have no finger in the working or the management of the line, amount to Rs. 23,322. The total receipts for the six months under reference amount to Rs. 1,99,073-4-10, and the total expenses to Rs. 1,14,141-4-4, leaving a balance of Rs. 84,932-0-6. The movement of traffic for the second half-year has not been so great, but taking it approximately the nett balance may be Rs. 1,50,000; and if Rs. 46,644 be deducted from the above amount for the payment of the Railway inspecting staff, who are paid from the public treasury of Goa, there will be a balance of Rs. 1,03,356, which will be the entire earnings of the year 1888. The interest on the capital spent will amount to 10 lakhs of rupees, against which the Railway savings and the profits from the harbour fees will contribute only one lakh and three thousand rupees, leaving a deficit of eight lackh and seventy thousand rupees to be met by taxes on the people. The fabulous profits anticipated by Mr. Sawyer are dwindling into nothing. In their place rises the enormous deficit under which Goa will have to suffer.

HIGH COURT.—March 26.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Parsons.)

THE ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION VS. A. T. CRAWFORD AND RIENZI WALTON.

The plaintiffs brought this suit to recover the sum of Rs. 13,274-11-0, being the balance due for principal and interest under two indentures, dated 26th August 1882 and 26th January 1884, respectively, executed by the defendents in favour of plaintiffs' company. Mr. Rusell, instructed by Messrs. Chalk, Walker, and Smetham, appeared for the plaintiffs. There was no appearance for the defendants.

By a deed of covenant and assignment of policy, dated 24th August 1882, the defendants jointly and severally agreed to pay the plaintiffs at their office in Bombay the sum of Rs. 10,750 with interest at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum on the principal, by equal monthly instalments of Rs. 750 each with interest. In default of payment of any instalment or of any interest due under the indenture the defendants agreed to pay interest on such unpaid instalment at 12 per cent. per annum, such interest being calculated by way of compound interest with half-yearly rests. By the same indenture, the first defendant assigned to the plaintiffs, by way of security and subject to redemption, two polices of assurance on his life in the Oriental Life Office for Rs. 10,000 each, and further covenanted to repay to the plaintiffs all monies, if any, which should be expended in keeping on foot the two policies in question, with interest thereon at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum from the time of the same having been expended. The second defendant covenanted with the plaintiffs that, in case the first defendant should make default in the performance of any of the covenants on his part, he would forthwith perform the same and hold the plaintiffs fully indemnified against any breach of the covenants, &c. The defendants had made default in payment of several monthly instalments and monthly payment of interest, also in payment of several premiums due on account of the two policies of assurance. The plaintiffs consequently paid the premiums to the Oriental Life Office on account of the first defendant. The plaintiffs, therefore, claimed Rs. 13,274-11-0 and interest from 1st November 1888 at 12 per cent till judgment, further interest at 6 per cent. per annum, and costs of the suit.

Mr. Russell stated that his clients did not propose to proceed against the second defendant.

His Lordship therefore struck his name off, and gave a decree against the first defendant for the amount claimed.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

India Office, March 8.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Mr H Holmwood, B	Capt G Hawkes, M S C
Mr C J Cole, B	Capt H E Porter, M S C
Mr H J Richard, B	Col W North, Bo R E
Lieut-Col C E D Branson, B Inf	Lieut J W C Hutchinson, Bo S C
Lieut H J E Palmer, BSC	Lieut P A Smarthwaite Bo S C
Mr C S Role, M	Lieut G W Palin.

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Mr J T Babonan, B, 3 mo,	Surg J Multam, MD, B, 5 mo.
Mr M E D Prothero, B, 5 mo.	Surg-Maj E Palmer, B, 6 mo.
Mr P J Carter, B, 1 week.	Mr A W C Stanbrough M, 3 mo.
Mr H J Andrews, B, 6 mo.	Capt G S Bargh, M S C, 2 mo.
Mr P W Anketell-Jones, B, 3 mo.	Bde-Surg W S Fox, M, 6 mo.
Col Sir J W Ridgeway, CB, KCSI, B Inf, 155 days.	Mr E Gray, Bo, 1 mo.
Col A N Phillips, B Inf, 6 mo.	Mr W Woodward, 4 mo.
Lieut-Col C D Swete, B Inf, 3 mo.	Mr F C O Beaman, Bo, 5 m.
Capt E W Dun, BSC, 3 mo.	Mr W E Pedley, Bo, 9 mo.
Capt J S Banett, B, 6 mo.	Capt L L Fenton, Bo, SC, 2 mo.
Lieut G Murray, BSC, Mr B Blair, B, 6 mo.	Surg.Maj B C Keelan, Bo. 1 year.

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Mr W H D'Oyly, B.	Mr W J Tate, M.
Mr T B Morris, B.	Maj C C Rawson, MRE.
Mr C Brownfield, B.	Capt H Lawson, MSC.
Mr H R Briddon, B.	Mr E Grey, Bo.
Maj A C G Lydiard, BSC.	Capt C O Nicholette, Bo
Capt R C Hadow, BSC.	SC.

The Queen has approved the following admissions to Her Majesty's Indian Medical Service:—

To be Surgeons, dated September 29, 1888.

Bengal.—H. E. Drake-Brockman; W. B. Lane, P. J. Lumsden.

Bombay.—S. E. Prall.

Erratum.—The second Christian name of Surgeon J. K. Close, M.D., is Kinnear, and not Kinneard, as shown in the *London Gazette* of March 6, 1888.

The Queen has approved the retirement from the service of the undermentioned officers of the Staff Corps and Indian Medica Service:—

Bengal Staff Corps.—Col. R. B. Graham and Col. G. L. K. Hewett.

Bombay Staff Corps.—Col. H. N. Reeves.

Bengal Medical Establishment.—Deputy Surgeon-General J. H. Loch, M.D.

Bombay Medical Establishment.—Surgeon-Major R. Boustead, M.D.

The Queen has approved the undermentioned officer being permitted to resign the service:—

Bengal Staff Corps.—Lieut. J. A. Vanrenan.

THE NEW LADY AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

In a recent conversation on forms and social usages, Mrs. Harrison, wife of the new President of the United States, is quoted as saying:—

"I never read a book on etiquette in my life, for I believe the occasion will always suggest the kind of thing to do, which after all is the highest motive of life under all circumstances." In the minutiæ that followed, she thought that native refinement would be a better guide than the standard handbook in eating fruit or game, and she had a poor opinion of the man or woman who had to take his meals like the girl in "Ruddigore"—from a book on politeness.

THE DRUMSTICK PROBLEM.

When the drumstick problem, which a Washington social leader pronounced as good form in the fingers of a daring and much criticised Washington belle, was reviewed, Mrs. Harrisson saw no objection whatever in taking in the fingers any article of food, whether foul, fruit or joint that did not admit of the use of a knife or fork. The limitations put to the folds of a napkin, the edges of the soup spoon, and the service of fruit and vegetables, she regarded among the petty things in life that engage people of uncertain intellect. If she had any apprehension that a favourite toilette would be safer in its beauty under an open napkin she would avail herself of its entire surface, and under any circumstances she would unfold a small one at dinner and keep the movements of the strange waiters under surveillance.

DOESN'T BREAK HER BREAD.

It may interest the epicurean to know that Mrs Harrison does not break her bread, morsels at a time, but bites it from a half slice, and enjoys her roll in its entirety. Her defence in the matter is none other than the Empress of all the Indies, who puts her knife in her mouth, it is said, when she wants a jot of gravy that eludes her fork. There are several forms among fashionable people of which Mrs. Harrison is said to be intolerant, and the etiquette of cards is one of them. She positively will not indulge in the pinching of cards de visite, which she denominates as one of the humbugs of fashion. She has no sympathy with the mannish women, and wishes to be recognised as distinctly feminine. In other words, she is a woman's woman, and will have no opinions to express on any questions of State, professing total ignorance of political matters.

NO INTENTION TO BE A REFORMER.

While it is a well known fact that she has no intention of posing as a reformer, it is also semi certain that her influence for good in the White House will have an effect on fashionable dressing and drinking. Her daughter, Mrs. Russell Harrison, that young lady's mother, Mrs. Saunders, and the mother and sister of Mr. McKee, will assist in combating the low cut corsage, as well as the wine cup. At her dressmaker's it was decided that no dress should offend good taste, and that large concessions be made to simplicity of style.

THE USE OF WINE TABLES.

When asked if she intended to take the position occupied by Mrs. Hayes in regard to the use of table wines, Mrs. Harrison said she "did not intend ever to presume on her husband's territory." In the matter of her own tastes she makes the nice distinction of never drinking liquors of any kind in public, admitting, however, the benefits of a glass of claret at dinner.'

SIMPLY BARBAROUS.

A gentleman who has occupied a table with his family almost adjoining hers in the Gilsey House dining-room, said:— "I have been a student of hygiene all my life, and I declare it made me anxious for the health of the Harrison household to see the way that little family drank ice water. No, it wasn't Western nor Yankee either. It was simply barbarous—contrary to every idiom of civilised dieting. They drank it at breakfast and dinner—I didnt have lunch near them—sometimes two and three glasses, as cold as crushed ice could make it, with their soup and roasts, with crackers and cheese, and—what worried me most—alternated the dewy goblet with the hot cup of coffee. Then, after the meals both mother and daughter finished with the frigid liquid, the very thought of which chilled my digestion. I don't know anything about the distinguished family further than the press accounts, but it looks to me as though the next Administration was to have a strong attack of indigestion."

OF THE REALISTIC ORDER.

Aside from decollete gowns and wines, Mrs. Harrison's light will shine in other directions, for her ways are simple and her tastes are of the realistic order; that is to say, she favours easy gowns, shoes and gloves, and does not use or encourage any kind of cosmetic, nor even rice powder. She recognises a duty she owes to society at large, and will not appear on the streets in any costume that might attract attention. At church she wears the plainest kind of costume, depending on her pretty gloves and faultlessly neat ruches for the refining touches so dear to a woman's heart.

ONE OF THE SWEETEST WOMEN.

Miss Breckinridge, daughter of the Kentucky Congressman, said to a Washington writer: "We once lived at the same hotel with General and Mrs Harrison. She is one of the sweetest women in the world, and will be very popular. She takes sincere pleasure in doing good and making everybody happy. We young girls were all in love with her. She used to give us a great deal of pleasure, and I do not suppose that she was ever conscious of it."

GERMANY AND EAST AFRICA.

The German Emperor on the 5th inst. received the officers and army surgeons of the Wissmann Expedition. A letter from Cairo, appearing in the *Vossische*, gives the following information about the Expedition:—"On bidding Captain Wissmann good bye, the Chancellor advised him to make 'a good understanding with the English' his chief aim and object. Captain Wissmann is by no means a Colonial enthusiast, and has confirmed the belief that the Chancellor earnestly wishes the removal of all 'excrescences.' He complained of the '*Morbus Consularis*' from which all German Consuls suffer. He hopes for success if only he can get at his enemies, who have hitherto always taken refuge in the swamps on the approach of disciplined troops. He is the more confident of grappling with his antagonists, as a number of Arab Chiefs have arrived in East Africa from Arabia, and are burning to fight the Germans. It is a dangerous error on Captain Wissmann's part to think that the Germans cannot but be victorious, for all the world as though English squares had never been broken or Italian troops massacred at Dogali. Captain Wissmann depends on only about one hundred European combatants, and has twenty-six guns of various patterns. When the Emperor gave him the little revolver cannon which he had received from the Prince of Wales, he said, 'it is a very good for sweeping defiles.'

"The misgivings of the English and Italians are now set at rest, and the enlistment of troops for Captain Wissmann is being carried out by the German Consular officials. Tried soldiers of the Mahdi, and Sumalis are preferred, as Captain Wissmann, although he regards both as untrustworthy, thinks it possible, in case of need, to play off one against the other, as they never make common cause. Captain Wissmann has the power to inflict the death penalty; but his other instructions are so short that almost everything is left to his own good sense."

A Zanzibar telegram states that a fight took place at Bagamoyo on the 3rd inst., in which the Germans captured several guns, and occupied Bagamoyo without loss. Bushiri is said to have been wounded.

STRANGE SCENE IN A CATHOLIC CHURCH.

An extraordinary scene was witnessed in the Catholic Church of St. Peter and St. Paul at Clonmel on Sunday (3rd ult.) The Catholic soldiers of the garrison attend mass there every Sunday morning, and while the officiating priest, Father Byrne, was on Sunday reading the Bishop's Lenten pastoral, in which he strongly condemned the action of the Government towards Ireland, and adjured the people to pray for their country in this time of trouble, Lieutenant Geogehan who was in the charge of the troops, rose in his seat, and ordered his men to leave the building. As they did not immediately obey, he repeated the order twice. Father Byrne, addressing the men from the altar, commanded them to remain in their seats, and all the soldiers, except two sergeants, who followed Lieutenant Geogehan out of the church, obeyed the priest and stayed where they were until mass was over. On leaving the chapel, Lieutenant Geogehan was hooted and hustled by a crowd, of people, and when the soldiers marched for their barrack they were accompanied by a crowd, who cheered them heartily for the course they had adopted. Before the officer left the chapel the priest publicly rebuked him, and told him that he should report him to his superior officers. The town remained quiet at night, but the streets were patrolled by police.

THE

MR. DADABHAI NAOROJI ON BRITISH RULE IN INDIA.

MR. DADABHAI NAOROJI has been delivering a lecture in the Tyne Theatre, Newcastle, in connection with the Sunday Lecture Society, the subject being "British Rule in India." The Newcastle leader, introducing a report of the lecture, says:—The lecturer was the Hon. Dadabhai Naoroji, a native Indian, who, while already known in this country as a candidate for Parliamentary honours in the division of Holborn, London, and as a gentleman of exceptional gifts, has recently achieved even greater notoriety and popularity by being stigmatised by the Prime Minister as a "black man." This description is certainly an erroneous one, and there was considerable astonishment amongst the large audience when he rose to deliver his address, for he was accompanied by a gentleman of very much darker complexion, and the general expectation was evidently that the latter was the lecturer. In the course of his lecture Mr. Dadabhai said:—

He hoped his views had been almost universally adopted in India by all those who took an interest in the political condition of India, and he could therefore speak with some authority. In order to have anything like a clear idea of the British rule in India, he must give a slight sketch of the past that they might be able to understand the present. In the last century the British administration of India, and specially in the North-East provinces, was anything but creditable to them. It was very oppressive, and the language used by the Governor-General of the day and the Board of Directors would make them very indignant at their conduct. But all that had passed. With the turn of the century came better times for India. With the wave of humanising and civilising spirit which then passed over England, and which culminated about 1832 in the emancipation of the Catholics, the emancipation of the Jews, and other great acts, the Indians also had their share in the good fortune. (Cheers.) The statesmen of those days approached the question of India with the same generosity and highminded ess and true British spirit that they did their other subjects, and they laid down the policy distinctly that, come what might, the British people should govern India for the good of India, and should raise the Indian people to the position of a true British citizenship—(cheers)—without regard to creed, colour, or race. This was embodied in an Act of Parliament for the renewal of the East India Company's charter in 1832; and at the same time, to carry out their object, they necessarily introduced the great and most important factor of Western education. (Cheers.) The immediate effect of this movement was that a great ferment of mind and enlightenment began in every direction, especially socially. The Government had pledged themselves to observe strict neutrality towards the religion of the people, but they did abolish the practices of Suttee, infanticide, using great care and delicacy in doing so, and in abolishing infanticide they might claim to have saved the lives of many hundred thousands of human beings. (Cheers.) They also abolished smaller pests, including the practises of the Thags. This education was the best lever by which to reform the people, and, indeed, the only means, for among the Hindoos especially the good could only come from within. (Cheers.) This education had been going on for the last sixty years, and it had produced and was producing all the beneficial results forgtold by the statesmen of 1833. The English had given them many good things. They had given them education, taught them how a nation could rise in political status, and could be regenerated by Western civilisation. They now asked that according to their pledges they (the Indians) should begin to learn the alphabet of it. (Cheers.) Up to this time they had taught them book education. They could appreciate their Miltons, Chaucers, and Shakespeares—and

THEIR GLADSTONES, THEIR SALISBURYS

—(loud laughter and cheers, renewed again and again)—and they wanted also to learn the practical education of what they taught them by books. They were now prepared for it, were feeling their feet, and must begin to "toddle." (Laughter and cheers.) They asked them to advance their political civilisation and status. They gave birth to their political condition in 1885 when they formed what was now known as the Indian National Congress. (Cheers.) There were only about 72 people collected together, but they came from all parts of India. Certainly they did not represent everyone of the whole 200,000,000 people, but all movements must have their birth, and when they were born they were of course all very small babies. (Laughter and cheers.) The English people had reason to be proud of the result, because it meant that they had actually consolidated the whole people of India into one solid mass. That congress was specially formed for the purpose of discussing the political wants of the country. As he had said, the social wants had been discussed for the past generation or two, and they were making as much progress as circumstances would allow. When the first congress was held in Bombay he considered it one of the greatest events in the history, not only of British India, but of India altogether. Prior to that no such thing as men coming to confer from every part of India had occurred. They came together as a national body, small as it was, numbering only 72 people, to discuss their present and future political destiny. That small beginning could not at once carry by storm all they wanted. It was due from the English that after raising these dispositions in the hearts of the Indians they should give such attention as their demands deserve to have. If the English thought India was asking more than she deserved or ought to have, by all means in a sympathetic way, tell her where they differed, and she would try to come to their standard. (Hear, hear, and applause.) That congress, therefore, was the result of English handiwork, and he thought her aspirations deserved all the sympathy that both the British public here and in India could give. (Hear, hear.) They had not educated India in vain. The Indians had been given some sense of proportion, and asked perhaps a little under than above what they thought they should have. He would come at once, therefore, to what India was asking, because the two principal resolutions passed by them at the five congresses that had taken place up to this time involved the whole of the Indian questions. He referred to these only as being of imperial and national character for all India. Concurrently with all the great advantages and benifits that England had conferred upon India, one fault was running all along. To a certain extent that fault was due to foreign rule, and to a certain extent it could not be helped. It was this—that Englishmen went there, as foreigners, and took the position of the administration of the country, naturally displacing so many natives from the provision which they would have enjoyed if no outsiders had come in. Whatever they got there as foreigners they also carried away from the country. Their salaries and their pensions were always carried away, because they returned to England. The difference between the old Mahammedan rule, therefore, and the British rule was that the Mahammedan invaders when they came to the country became the natives of the country. A certain number came and settled down, and no more came after them. The English was something like a yearly invasion—(laughter and applause)—and so many going to India, and their coming back as it were with so much booty. The result was that a drain set in out of the produce of the country. No country in the world could stand a drain of that kind. Mr. Montgomery Martin made the drain out to be £3,000,000 a year, and that had been going on accumulating until now it was something like £20,000,000 a year. They could not expect that any country could rise and prosper under such circumstances. (Applause.) It was no wonder that the finances of India were always a source of trouble to the Administration and Viceroys. As Lord Salisbury—(laughter and hisses)—had said on one occasion—he hoped that they would not hiss, because it was not a question of party. All eminent statesmen had to deal with India. India had got as much from the Conservatives as from the Liberals, for if the Liberals gave them the Act of 1833, it was the Conservatives who gave to them the great proclamation. In the native States there was no such drain, and they were pretty prosperous, and the remedy was that this drain, this bleeding, as Lord Salisbury once called it, should be reduced to a minimum. They knew that if they wanted a foreign manager for putting their house in order they must pay something for it, and even gold might be too dear at a certain price. As Sir William Hunter very nicely and tersely put it, India could not afford the present foreign agency. That agency must

BECOME NATIVE GRADUALLY,

and it must be set about earnestly. The Indians wanted the English to fulfil their pledges, which would be the only remedy for all the evils that India was suffering from, and would suffer from until that policy was changed. "Fulfil your pledges" was the first, second, and last cry of the Indians, who only asked for a gradual diminution of the English agency till it left the general administration in the hands of the natives, though that might be at a distant date. The English pledge was that the Indians should have a fair field and no favour. The Indians asked for nothing more. (Applause.) The question was how they were to accomplish that, and fortunately everything the Indians had before the British public had been already anticipated by English statesmen. English and Indian

SIMULTANEOUS EXAMINATIONS

would be a great benefit to Indian education. There was no reason in the world why they should remain under English rule, and that change which they insisted upon from that large point of view, was the only remedy for their grievances. Indians held that the competitive examinations should not be confined to England alone, but given also to India. The revolution, or reform, would take place gradually and naturally, but for some time they must suffer from the economic effect of foreign rule. The next part of the resolution was that even for subordinate services there should be a competitive examination. The second resolution was a matter of the most vital interests. It meant misery or prosperity to millions of people. Being educated to a certain point, naturally and physiologically they lost the power of management if the opportunity to manage was not put into their hands. That second resolution referred to another Act of Parliament. India possessed Legislative Councils. He might there intimate that what the congress was asking was not Home Rule. They were not asking for a Parliament with the Government and an Opposition. Such a thing was simply impossible. The Executive Government must remain. It would be long before the prophecy of Macaulay in that respect would be fulfilled. The members of the Legislative and Provincial Councils were nominated by the governors, and what they asked for in that respect was that the numbers should be increased, and that one half of the numbers should be elected by the people. By that they would introduce an element by which the Indian people would come to

THE ALPHABET OF REPRESENTATION.

Instead of the numbers being eight or twelve, they wished them to be about fifty. There was nothing, he pointed out, to prevent the repeal of any Act conferring these reforms if any mischief arose. If the English found the Indians were capable of doing the work—and they hoped they were—the country would be relieved of its poverty and of its misery, and the British people would always have that glorious event to their credit. (Applause.)

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From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33 Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. "Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Cholera Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is A DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists."

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood states that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.

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RENDERS the SKIN DELICATELY SOFT, SMOOTH and WHITE.
It entirely prevents it from becoming DRY and WRINKLED, and PRESERVES the COMPLEXION from the scorching effects of the SUN and WIND more effectually than any other preparation. The IRRITATION caused by the BITES and STINGS of INSECTS is wonderfully allayed by its use. For imparting that soft velvety feeling to the skin, this delightful preparation has no equal! Sold by all Chemists.
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SALT REGAL taken daily will resist the deadly attacks of Typhoid, Malaria, Cholera, and Epidemics of the most virulent type.

SALT REGAL prevents disease by giving tone and purity to the system.
Is a Health-giver.
Is a Health-maintainer.
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SALT REGAL, upon its merits alone, has obtained a considerable sale and it is no boasting to say that it supersedes all other Salines.

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It is an analeptic par excellence and a powerful restorer of the strength.

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Cures promptly, without additional means, all recent or chronic discharges of the urinary organs, Sold in Paris by J. FERRÉ (successor to Brou), Pharmacien, 102, rue Richelieu.

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The oldest and best (11 Years Old) } as "AWARDED GOLD MEDAL," *White Capsule.*

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WE HAVE NOT VARIED THE QUALITY ONE IOTA, NOR SHOULD WE HAVE, WITHOUT COMPULSION MADE ANY ALTERATION IN LABEL.

CAUTION.—Owing to the popularity of our Whiskey, fraudulent imitations of our Label are not uncommon, and these are placed on bottles containing the most objectionable liquid. So that our Friends and the Public will do well to ascertain that our TRADE MARK appears engraved on CORKS, CAPSULES, and LABELS as per sketch above.

RICHARD MATHEWS & Co., Shippers, London

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PRACTICAL WATCHMAKERS, MANUFACTURERS AND AGENTS

SPECIAL SALE OF SPECIAL HIGH CLASS LEVERS.

A real opportunity to get for less than usual cost a valuable time-keeper.

A small lot of specially indented Watches of highest quality not having been taken delivery of, will be sold at about half usual price for such first-class articles.

1. 6 Dozen Railway Watches, very heavy, strong and massive, sterling Silver cases, 3/4 plate Lever movement, 10 ruby holes, 15 jewels, expansion chronometer balances, all adjusted for variations of temperature and position. Maker—RIVERSIDE WATCH Co.

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2. 6 Dozen of smaller size, same high quality and same description as above, same make.

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(*Special warranty of 6 years with each Watch.*)

Note.—The special features of the above, besides their exceedingly good quality and the first-class materials they are made of, are their neat appearance and nice faces. A style not usually met with in this country.

NOTICE EXTRAORDINARY.—From the 1st of April next, G. A. CHARPIE & Co. shall be prepared to supply a new Keyless Campaign Watch, 3/4 plate, Horizontal movement, 4 ruby holes, for the Price of Rs. 7-2 to Rs. 7-6 nett—also a 3/4 plate Lever Watch with set hands from outside at Rs. 12 nett. These Watches with white or zone coloured enamelled dials. All accompanied by the usual warranty paper.

We have been engaged in this special manufacture for the last 12 months, and have reason to believe that these genuine cheap time-keepers will prove the best of any sold even for double their price.

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GOLD MEDAL VIENNA 1886. **THILUM.**

GOLD MEDAL VIENNA 1886. **HIPPACEA.**

TRADE MARKS { "THILUM," for Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Wounds, Bronchitis, Scorpion Stings, Mosquito Bites. "OMUM CARPOOR," for Indigestion, Cholera, Colic, Flatulence, Dysmenorrhœa. "JVARA-HARI," for Fevers, particularly Malarious kinds, and as a Tonic. "HIPPACEA," the Stable Requisite, for broken Knees, Cracked Heels, Sprung Tendons, Mange, &c.

"HENRY'S THILUM" has been used in my own family, and its use recommended by me to others. As an emollient, anodyne, and detergent application, it is one of surpassing virtue. In Rheumatic affections, its efficacy, when well rubbed in, cannot be questioned. While its fragrance effectually meets one of the greatest objections to unguents in general.

Barmore, Bridge of Allan, 23rd June, 1881. W. J. VANSOMEREN, M.D., Surgeon-General (Madras Retired).

I have found "Thilum" give *certain relief* in some forms of Neuralgia and I have used it with success in Sprains and Bruises, in fact in every case in which I have tried it, the relief from pain has been remarkable.

Rothern House, Brownswood Park N., 14th March, 1887. H. WARNEFORD THOMPSON, L.R.C.P.E., L.R.C.S.E.

The subjoined notice from the pen of Dr. ANDREW WILSON, F.R.S.E., appeared in *Health* on 29th January 1886.

"Mr. F. H. BOWDEN, of 43, King William-Street, London-Bridge, E.C., and 29, Lansdowne-road "Croydon, Surrey, has forwarded to us samples of a series of Indian remedies which he is desirous of "introducing fully to the British public, and which have already attained a marked measure of success "wherever they have been used. Well-known in India, and in no sense quack or secret remedies, we "regard the preparations under notice as destined to receive worthily a large amount of patronage for the "cure of simple ailments in this and other European countries. The first of these preparations is known as

"COMP. ESS. OF OMUM AND CAMPHOR," now registered under the trade mark name of 'OMUM "CARPOOR.' It contains compound calculated to be of high service as antispasmodics and anodynes, "and as such is of use in cholera, diarrhœa, dysentery, and cramps and spasms of all kinds. In many "of the ailments, nervous and otherwise, peculiar to women, this remedy has been used with great suc- "cess. Equally effective where used as an outward application, is

"HENRY'S THILUM."—This preparation contains neither opium, mercury, nor aconite, and is "consequently free from all objections on the score of noxious or unsafe ingredients. In its effects "'Thilum' is sedative and astringent, while it has important qualities, rendering it invaluable for the "treatment of bruises and hurts. For Neuralgia, Rheumatism, and other pains, 'Thilum' should be "rubbed into the skin : and for toothache, a little should be rubbed on the gum, or placed on lint in the "hollow of a tooth which may be decayed. In chilblains we have personally tested the value of "'Thilum.' For cyclists and tourists at large, this ointment is very serviceable, and a pot of it should "always be carried in the cyclist's bag for instant application to bruises. As an application to piles, "'Thilum' is really invaluable ; while used as an embrocation to the chest in bronchitis, it relieves the "pain and tension.

"JVARA-HARI," or "Fever destroyer," is an Indian Fever remedy, which, in feverish states acts with service.

"A Veterinary expert to whom we have submitted a specimen of—

"HIPPACEA," OR "STABLE REQUISITE," reports that this latter preparation is an admirable "remedy in many affections of horses, cattle, sheep, and dogs. For mange in dogs it is an invaluable "application and does not cause any subsequent smarting. For broken knees 'Hippacea' is also a most "excellent application, while for sore shoulders and cracked heels it is reported as forming an effectual "remedy. In veterinary practice 'Hippacea' should be widely used. It certainly appears to act effec- "tually in promoting the healing of wounds and sores in our domestic animals."

The Court Circular of the 15th May 1886 says :—"In the Madras Court of the Colonial and Indian "Exhibition at South Kensington, there are, of course, many extremely beautiful exhibits, especially the "old native jewellery from Madura ; but the particular exhibit to which we wish to draw attention this "week is one of exceptional utility rather than beauty, and the only one of the kind to be found in the "building. For fear that any one should imagine that the remedies to which we are about to refer are "so-called patent medicines, we may at once state they are not. As Dr. WILSON has stated, "they are "well known in India, and are in no sense quack or secret remedies." Briefly Henry's Indian remedies "have been proved to be so marvellous in their effects that we are fearful, if we enumerate the many "complaints for which they will be found to be efficacious, our encomiums may sound too strong. "Thilum," the best known of the several remedies, is an external application, and it may be said to be a "specific, and a fragrant one too, for all remedies where there is inflamation, and there is proof positive "in the shape of well-known medical and other written testimony (which we have seen), that it cures "Neuralgia, Sciatica, Nervous Headache, Hemicrania, Brow-Ache, Cramps, Burns, pains in the Joints "and Back, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Gout, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds and Chilblains, besides other "maladies far too numerous to detail. For its virtue in the first and last named complaints (Neuralgia "and Chilblains) we can personally vouch. As recently as Wednesday last we recommended it for a bad "case of neuralgia, requesting that the result might be made known to us as soon as possible. On the "evening of the day in question we received the following communication : "I find it has already "sensibly assuaged the pain." We know of one lady, very high up in the social scale, who has found "Thilum" such a specific for rheumatism, and "Hippacea" so beneficial for injured horses, that she has "bought several dozen boxes for distribution, feeling it a duty to recommend these really wonderful "remedies for the relief she herself has received. With regard to "Hippacea," so serviceable for wounds, "to human beings as well as animals, the majority of the cycling world is loud in its praise ; and the "number of testimonials from ladies gratefully acknowledging the benefits derived from "Omum-Car- "poor," which is essentially a female remedy, but which is invaluable for Indigestion is simply over- "whelming. Although the chief depôt for these invaluable presriptions is Madras, a branch establish- "ment has now been opened in London by Mr. F. H. Bowden at 43, King William Street, E. C."

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